THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CHEROKEES.

The Trouble with the Squatters on the Cherokee Neutral Lands—The Present Situation of Affairs.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of November 16 gives the following interesting particulars of the Cherokee land difficulty:—

The squabbles of Mr. Joy with the squatters in Kansas have not diminished in bitterness with the sending of the military there. News reaches us from time to time of outrages and conflicts between the civil authorities and these frontiersmen, which the presence of a few companies of cavalry is totally inadequate to suppress. In connection with this matter a slight sketch of the history of the imtroglio may prove interesting to our readers.

It seems, then, that in 1835 the Cherokee nation, in removing to the lands they now occupy, were apprehensive that they would not prove sufficiently extensive for their wants, and purchased under treaty from the Government, sanctioned by the United States Senate, 800,000 acres of land in Kansas, for which they paid $500,000 in gold. In ante-bellum times they remained in undisturbed possession of these lands, but on the breaking out of the late war the tribe became divided, one portion going South and the other remaining on the ground. Up to that time no whites had settled on the so-termed neutral lands. But in 1866 they found white squatters sprinkled over the territory, and made an additional treaty with the Government, in which it was agreed that the State of Kansas should have jurisdiction over them, and they also executed a trust to the Government to sell the lands at a price not less than $1 per acre, cash. Under that treaty Secretary Harlan sold the lands to a Connecticut emigration society, receiving $25,000 in cash and arranging for the deferred payments.

When Mr. Browning became Secretary of the Interior he set aside this sale as being contrary to the terms of the treaty. This left the trust in full force. Another stipulation in the treaty of 1866 was to the effect that where any whites had squatted on the lands up to that time, they might have the privilege of purchasing not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, at a price to be appraised by a commission to be appointed for that purpose. Under this stipulation some eleven thousand whites then there purchased 153,000 acres. (The present trouble is not with these original squatters.) The remaining 643,000 acres were then sold by Mr. Browning to Mr. Joy, a prominent Western railroad lawyer and manager. He paid down the sum of $75,000 on the purchase, and has since made several payments. Mr. Cox, the present Secretary, has affirmed the sale to Joy; but, in the meantime, many other whites have squatted on the lands, and they are the troublesome customers whom Mr. Joy is trying to dispossess. They have made themselves strong by secret combination, and a number of lives have already been sacrificed on account of the quarrel up to the present time. These illegal settlers are trying to keep up the fight to get the Government to interfere by legislation or otherwise giving them pre-emption claims to the lands they have improved. Mr. Joy is now engaged in building the great "Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf" railroad, which has its terminus at Galveston, Texas, and in its course passes over these lands, and is obstructed on all hands by these troublesome people. The affair is now threatened with a new complication by recent movements of the Cherokees, who begin to be anxious as to the final issue. Mr. Joy's legal agent is in town in his interest, endeavoring to secure his client in undisputed possession of his purchase.

THE GRAVE.

A Ghastly Quarrel—Pittsburg Wants to Tear Out One of Her Cemeteries.

We find these particulars of a singular dispute in the Pittsburg *Chronicle* of November 15:—

The graveyard quarrel has recommenced. Everybody thought that peace had come at last to the much vexed Methodist graveyard of the Eleventh ward. It was a mistake. Another meeting was held last evening at the Second ward School House, on Ross street, and this meeting proved conclusively that the peace believed in was not to be longer hoped for. The attendance was large, comprising, among others, several widowed ladies.

Captain Andrew Miller, Chairman of the Committee, presented a verbal report. He said that since the last meeting of the lot owners the committee had had an interview with two of the Commissioners. The propositions submitted to the lot owners from the Commissioners had been agreed upon as the basis of a compromise. He, in company with one of the Commissioners, had visited the office of Mr. White, attorney for the Commissioners, for the purpose of having the agreement put in writing, and at the suggestion of Mr. White, the Commissioner backed down from the agreement, so that the matter now stands as it was before the compromise.

Mr. White said he held that the reputed lot owners had no title to the ground, and that they would find the Supreme Court would sustain him.

The Commissioners had submitted several other propositions, but they were so mean that he had told them he would not offer them to the meeting of lot-holders.

The only one of these propositions that he would report was as follows:—They propose that each lot owner purchase a lot in some other burying-ground and remove the remains of their dead interred in the old graveyard, and they (the Commissioners) will pay the actual cost of removing the dead, providing the price for such work does not exceed the sum of twenty dollars. After the dead are all removed and the ground cleared away, they will pay each lot owner the sum of ten dollars, the price originally paid for each lot. This was the proposition in substance, but it was enough to satisfy the lot-holder of the unfairness of the Commissioners.

Mr. Floyd said he was in favor of retaining the ground for graveyard purposes. He saw by the reports of the meetings that it was supposed that the lot holders were unanimous in wishing the compromise. This was a mistake. The speaker, with others, never favored it. The member offered the following resolution, which was unanimously accepted:—

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Commissioners of Liberty and Smithfield Street Stations and Cemetery Board to bring back all the corpses that they have removed, and bury them as nearly as possible in the graves that were purchased for them, and place the grave marks to the same. And we pledge ourselves to pay an assessment of $1000 towards the expense of a permanent fence around the same so that Gabriel's trumpet will be the first to disturb them.

GAY GAMBOLIERS.

Sudden Descent of Police on a Gambling Establishment—A Warning to Young Men.

It has been known to many of the members of the police force for some time that at a certain locality on Washington street might be found a gambling den that was doing a wholesale business, and that was more numerously attended than any similar establishment in the city. It was visited by persons of almost every age and condition—earnest devotees, who manifested an ardent desire to become intimately acquainted with the gentle disposition of the tiger. The worshippers were all earnestly engaged at their devotions, when consternation suddenly seized upon every one. The Assyrian had "come down like a wolf on the fold," their cohorts chiefly gleaming with blue, and very kindly "gathered them in." It required a large force to make the capture, as there proved to be about forty-one, and the whole force could not gain access to the rooms at once, which were in the second story, and the arrests had to be made and sent down stairs in detachments. Eight of the party were professional gamblers, and the balance noviciates. A great many "chips" were secured, but the most valuable machinery was spirited away.

It was a sorry sight to see the poor fellows arranged upon the sidewalk previous to receiving the order to "forward" toward Sheriff Parker's Institute, and it was still more amusing to hear the many entreaties uttered by some to the police that they would not take them to jail. One would excite the compassion of the police by stating that he would not have his wife know of his arrest for the world; another feared exposure on account of his employers, and they tried nearly every method to induce the inexorable policemen to relax their rigid and indiscriminate rules, that they might be favored this once only, but they wouldn't relax. The proprietors of the tiger gave bail for their appearance, and also those who were able to produce an amount of filthy lucre sufficient to guarantee their appearance for trial; others, too, who were fortunate enough to possess collateral equivalents to the amount of bail demanded were also liberated, and the impecunious had to suffer incarceration. Some of the gentlemen betrayed fearlessness and swaggered considerably—exultingly remarking that they would criminate some high officials if they were not liberated at once; and thought to gain release by these means.

This will prove a wholesome lesson, we hope, to some of the unfortunate young gentlemen who have been caught in this unfortunate dilemma, and with the hope that the lesson will prove a salutary one, we will forbear mentioning their names this once, that their disgrace may not be known to their parents and friends.—*Indianapolis Journal, Nov.* 15.

A LIFE CHAPTER.

How a Drunken Husband Took Care of a Dying Wife.

The Chicago *Republican* of Nov. 14 has the following painful narrative:—

In the year 1857 it would appear that there was united in the courts of matrimony William Ellis and Dora Skelton. From that time until the death of Mrs. Ellis, on the 28th of September last, it is not known that any event occurred to create any trouble in the family, such as required or deserved public comment. During all this time the husband and wife continued to live together, and there were born unto them several children. These children, by their next friend, have just caused a petition to be filed in the Superior Court, asking the appointment of a guardian to take charge of them, on the ground that their father is a man of such immoral habits as to render him an unfit instructor and protector. The petitioners are Harriet, Edgar, and Robert N. Ellis, they being the only living children except a boy aged 10 years. These petitioners represent that they are at present living with their grandmother, Esther Skilton, but that they are subject to the father, who proposes soon to remove them to his more immediate custody. It is further represented that the father is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating drink, and is seldom entirely free from the effects of it. He is also guilty of neglect in providing for the wants of his children, and in giving them moral training or instruction; does not allow them to attend common schools or Sunday School, and treats them with harshness and cruelty. He is also charged with being guilty of using profane and indecent language to such an extent that the youngsters can swear quite proficiently already, and that he is utterly devoted to his habits of dissipation, and ever since the birth of the first child, in 1859, his wife and children have been clothed and fed, in a great measure, by the relatives of the deceased; and it is represented that the father has spent most of his time in saloons.

It appears that Rev. William D. Skilton and John L. Skilton are desirous to be appointed guardians of the petitioners.

Mrs. Esther Skilton made affidavit to the following effect:—"I have visited the house of William Ellis during the lifetime of his wife, and have seen him in such an intoxicated condition that he could not stand up; he has also visited the children when he was unable to walk without assistance and guidance."

Mrs. Sarah Radcliffe made affidavit as follows:—"I know the habits of Ellis, having been frequently at the house during the illness of his wife, and I was there as nurse during the sickness; I know that Ellis was constantly and habitually drunk. He manifested great indifference as to the recovery and comfort of any member of his family who might be ill, refusing to provide food or medicine, and affiant or some one else was obliged to purchase the prescriptions made by the physician. He was so regardless of propriety and destitute of feeling that all the day preceding the death of his wife he lay in a shed adjacent to the house or in a saloon near by drinking freely. During the day, under the pretense of fanning his wife or offering some attention, he took from under her pillow her portemonnaie, containing about one dollar, while she was in an unconscious condition, and appropriated it to his own use. When returning from the funeral of his wife, he stopped at a saloon for liquor, and remained until one of his children was sent for him. All the petitioners have acquired the habit of using profane language, the eldest being a girl aged seven years, and the youngest a boy of two and a half years."

Mrs. Lizzie Danfouth and Mrs. Mary A. Wainwright, a sister of the deceased, made affidavits in support of the above.

FIRE.

The Chicago Wigwam Burned—The Place of Abraham Lincoln's Nomination a Thing of the Past.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 15.

The Republican wigwam of Chicago is no more. It departed in a volume of fire and a cloud of smoke at 9 o'clock last night. Peace to its ashes! It was the grandest and at the same time the most dilapidated structure in the United States. Within its walls freedom was born, and it gave to America the most illustrious character in her history. It was built for the convention that nominated the first Republican President. The choice fell on Abraham Lincoln. It stood through his term of office, and stood yet firm when the bullet of the traitor assassin ended the martyr's life. The mission of the party that reared it was not yet accomplished. It stood unshaken during all the years of the war, biding its time, and knowing that the right must conquer. It got to be a shabby building. Standing in the very heart of the business part of the city, it seemed like the relic of another age, between the colossal brick and marble palaces that looked down upon it from side to side. But no one possessed the hardihood to lay the ruthless hand of the innovator upon its sacred walls, while its mission—the full freedom of every inhabitant in America—was not yet accomplished. It stood in imminent peril of fire a dozen times, the last instance being less than a month ago. But before last night the protecting genius of liberty seemed to watch and guard over its historic timbers, to save it from destruction before its allotted time. That time had come. America is now free.

The wigwam was erected in May, 1860, by the Republican Central Committee of Chicago, and cost $15,000. As soon as Chicago had been fixed upon as the place for holding the National Republican Convention, the necessity for providing some building capable of containing the vast crowd of people which would be in attendance led to its inception. The funds required for its construction and preparation were the free gift of the patriotic, public-spirited people of the city. It was constructed entirely of wood, John McEwen being the contractor, and, when completed, presented a plain but tasteful appearance. It stood at the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, on what was known as the "Sau-ga-nash" lot, with a frontage of one hundred feet on Lake and one hundred and eighty feet on Market street, and a height, at the front, of thirty feet. At the centre of the Market street front was a semi-circular facade, surmounted by an eagle and shield, supporting a tall flagstaff, while on the facade was inscribed the words:—"Irrepressible and undivided." Towers of suitable size at either end completed the architectural adornments. On the inside, at the east side of the building, was an immense platform one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, standing in the centre, with a committee-room at either end. At the opposite side, and extending along the entire length, were the galleries for spectators. The building was capable of holding ten thousand persons.

STARTLING RUMOR.

The Spanish Gunboats at Delamater's Said to be in Peril—Threatened Burning by the Cubans.

The work of completing the Spanish flotilla, now lying at the Delamater Iron Works, is proceeding rapidly, and there is every prospect of the vessels' completion by the first week in December.

A startling rumor is abroad, to the effect that the vessels are to be burned and scuttled by the enemies of Spain, while lying at their docks on the Hudson. There is good reason to believe that the friends of Cuba and Peru have long regarded them with anxiety. Fearing that our Government may be prevailed upon to release the craft, they will probably strike a desperate blow at them while yet there is time to do it.

They are built of wood, moored side by side, and should a fresh breeze be blowing, a seaman knows at which end of the tier to start the fire so that it will burn rapidly and well. In such an event the fleet would be destroyed long before assistance could arrive, and if any vessels were saved from the devouring element, it would only be by scuttling and sinking them, which would attain the object of the incendiaries just as well as the destruction by fire.—*N. Y. Times* of to-day.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Pressure on the President to Recommend the Recognition of Cuban Independence.

A special despatch to the New York *World*, dated yesterday, says:—

Official despatches to the State Department from our consul at Havana say that the Cuban revolution is in a rather quiet and somewhat demoralized state. But little has been done lately, and no advantage has resulted to either side. The fact is, the contest is virtually transferred here to Washington, where all kinds of influences are being brought to bear on the President to induce him to recommend the recognition of Cuban independence. Besides this, the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs are belabored by the representatives of the Cuban Junta, and other Cuban sympathizers, to report early in December the resolution referred to them in April last, which provides for recognizing Cuba.

The Report of the Indian Peace Commission.

A special to the *Herald* says:—

The Indian Peace Commission meet here to-morrow to hear the report of Messrs. Welch, Brunet and Bishop, a sub-committee sent out to examine into the condition of the Indians. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and Felix R. Brunet, of Pittsburg, two members of the Commission, arrived this evening; the others are expected in she morning. The report of the sub-committee, after being approved by the other members of the Commission, will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and by him embodied in his report to Congress. The report is quite lengthy, and goes into details not only of the present condition of the Indians, but of their past history. Among the recommendations made is one that the Witchitas, a friendly tribe, be assigned a reservation of their own. It appears that they have been among the most ill-used of the Indian tribes, both by whites and the Indians, and according to the terms of a recent treaty all their lands have been given away to other tribes, leaving the Wachitas homeless. The committee were among the Indians thirty-six days after they left railroad communication, and were treated with great consideration by the military authorities. Messrs. George H. Stuart and Brunet called upon the President this evening. It is understood that he cordially approves of what has been done by the Commission, and is anxious to have their plans carried out. It may be stated here that there is no foundation for the stories which have been circulated relative to differences between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Peace Commission. They have worked together in entire harmony from the beginning.

KIDNAPPING KENNEDY.

Body-snatching by a Police Superintendent—The Most High-handed Outrage of the Period—Blue Coats, Brass Buttons, and Batons Defying the Law—The Grand Jury Take Kennedy in Charge.

Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, has, it seems, got himself in trouble at last. And it is all of his own doing. Everybody who knows anything about this man, knows that he is strong-willed, brutal, and despotic. Whenever a matter in which the police are involved comes up, Kennedy, if he finds he cannot have things all his own way, raves and foams and stamps about his office in the most furious manner, and uses language that was never intended to be for ears polite. The fact is that this man has been a disgrace to the Police Department almost from the moment that he entered it. The high-handed outrages that he has committed are quite numerous enough to make a volume, and would be a splendid edition to the dime literature of the day.

KENNEDY AS A LIVE BODY-SNATCHER.

Recently he turned his attention to the science of kidnapping. The case in which he began the practice of this congenial science has already been reported, but in view of the fact that the Grand Jury have taken it in charge, a recapitulation of the particulars connected with it cannot prove uninteresting. On last Thursday night John Crawford was arrested in Florence's saloon on Broadway. He was arrested on a warrant issued by a magistrate of Chautauqua county—the warrant calling for the arrest of Luke Egan, who stood charged with having committed a burglary in that county. Crawford protested against the arrest, and said that his name was not Luke Egan, and that he never made use of any other name than that given him by his parents.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT CORROBORATED.

He was locked up over night and on the following morning was confronted with Kennedy at Police Headquarters. He told Kennedy that the arrest was a mistake, and repeated what he said the night before, namely, that his name was John Crawford. He further stated that he never even heard of the name of Luke Egan before. At this interview Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth ward police, and Detective McCord, of the Central Office, were present. Both of these officers enjoy a vast acquaintance with the thieves, burglars, and others of that ilk not only in this city but throughout the country, and they both said that the prisoner was not Luke Egan, a man who was well known to both of them.

KENNEDY WAVES HIS SCEPTRE.

And now Kennedy showed the whole of his cloven foot. The devil stuck right out. He turned red in the face, and ordered the Fourteenth ward police to deliver the prisoner at once into the custody of two detectives and Sheriff Andrews, of Chautauqua county. This order was obeyed, and Crawford, still asserting his innocence, was taken to Chautauqua county. Kennedy, to make his order more arbitrary and obnoxious, instructed the officers to take the prisoner out of the city in less than half an hour, in order to prevent the service of a writ of habeas corpus

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

Yesterday morning the case came up before Judge Cardozo in the Supreme Court, when the following traverse to the return of the writ of habeas corpus, which was served on Kennedy on Friday last:—

In the matter of the writ of habeas corpus sued out by John Crawford against John A. Kennedy. The above-named relator, John Crawford, by William F. Howe, his counsel, for answer and traverse to the return made to the return of the writ of habeas corpus, herein says: First, that the said relator was in the custody and under the control of the said Kennedy, at the City and County of New York, at the time the said writ was sued out and served upon the said Kennedy, and that said Kennedy, well-knowing that said writ was so sued out of this honorable Court, in gross contempt and in open violation of the State law and the Constitution delivered up the said relator to the Sheriff of Chautauqua county, and caused said relator to be kidnapped and conveyed out of this county without any lawful warrant or legal process, although the said Kennedy well knew that relator was not the person regarded by said Sheriff; whereupon relator prays this honorable Court to direct testimony to be taken upon the issue joined herein that such order may be made in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet.

WILLIAM F. HOWE,
of counsel for relator, No. 138 Leonard street, New York city.
November 16, 1869.

The paper was received by Judge Cardozo, who appointed Friday next at noon as the time to hear the testimony in the case.

THE GRAND JURY AT WORK.

There is no doubt that the Grand Jury has begun investigating the matter with a view to presenting an indictment against Kennedy for transcending his power and spiriting away an innocent person. Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, was before the jury yesterday, and other witnesses are to be examined to-day.—*N. Y. World, this morning.*

LOTTERIES.

Arrest of Dealers in Tickets in New York—Excitement Among the Fraternity.

The managers of the lottery business in this city and their ticket agents are very much disturbed by the recent action of Supervisor Dutcher, who has seized the books of the principal offices, and has also caused the arrest of the dealers who are engaged in the sale of tickets without previously obtaining the necessary Government license. Yesterday the various persons interested were constantly on the move between the offices of Collector Bailey of the Thirty-second Internal Revenue District, in Cedar street, and that of Supervisor Dutcher, in Liberty street. The latter has the matter in charge, and was kept busy giving an audience to the many who were anxious to explain their relationship to the case, or who sought for information in regard to his present status. Prominent among those seen at the entrance to the Supervisor's office was an ex-State Senator and an ex-member of the lower house of Congress. His establishment is reported to be under seizure; it is said that the difference already discovered in the returns of receipts to the Assessor of the district and the actual receipts will warrant the commencement of an action in the United States Courts for the recovery of at least $40,000 tax not paid, besides the penalties for failure to make proper returns. Some of the vendors of the lottery tickets say that they deposited the $100 license fee with their principal as far back as March last to enable him to procure for them the Government license, but that he failed to do so, and instead retains the money, leaving them liable to arrest and punishment for failure to comply with the Revenue law. In this connection, the dealers insinuate that the action of the chief manager is suggested more by a desire on his part to drive many of the dealers out of the business, and to secure a monopoly of it to himself and his chosen people. A very few days will doubtless develop this whole matter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A FAMILY HORROR.

Hideous Crime in the Household of a Deceased Governor of Illinois.

From the Pittsburg Post, Nov. 15.

By a gentleman who arrived in this city from Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, yesterday, we learn the general facts concerning a startling crime in that vicinity:—

It involves the family of a widowed daughter of a late Governor of Illinois. For some time suspicions have been had that all was not right with a young daughter belonging to the family, who became the object of neighborhood scandal. Two or three weeks ago she was taken very sick, and the aid of a physician was called in, by whom she was found to be in labor. He contented himself by prescribing, but, as he now says, did not remain until the *denouement*. Several days having passed, and matters resuming their ordinary course, without any apparent change in the number of the family, suspicion was excited, which, becoming somewhat uncomfortable to the physician referred to, led him to make a clean breast of his knowledge of the affair. On Wednesday last matters came to a crisis, resulting in a search of the premises, when the body of a newly-born infant was found in a outhouse vault on the premises. Physicians who examined the remains gave it as their opinion that the child had been born alive. Our informant states that the widow, her daughter, and a son-in-law, whose wife is now dead, but who is suspected of knowing quite too much of the affair, have been arrested and held for examination. The community are reported to be very much excited over the affair in their midst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Success of the Red River Rebellion—The Cuban Rebellion Quieter—Report of the Indian Peace Commission.

The Georgia State Fair—The Alabama Legislature—Trouble with Contesting Members—To-Day's Cable Quotations.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

The Red River Rebellion—Further Particulars—Repudiation of the New Dominion.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Additional letters from Pembina, dated November 3 and 4, received at St. Paul, give additional particulars of the Red river rebellion. It seems that Governor McDougall remained over night in the second Hudson Bay stockade, about two miles from the United States border. In the morning he was notified by five hundred rebels to leave the British territory by nine o'clock, which he declined to do. At nine o'clock the rebels marched into the stockade, and the Governor and his party marched out in haste, and betook themselves to United States territory. The rebels are determined, and the inaccessibility of the country, the near approach of winter, and other obstacles, render doubtful the success of military operations. The rebellion is a temporary success, and further developments are awaited. The cause of the uprising is opposition to being annexed to the Canadian Confederation under the New Dominion, and a determination on the part of the people of the British Red River settlement that they shall be allowed to remain independent of the British colony, and subject only to the Government of England. The affair will probably result in war and bloodshed before it is ended.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Georgia State Fair.

MACON, Nov. 16.—The crowd here in attendance upon the State Fair is immense, and every train brings fresh accessions. General Wade Hampton arrived here this morning. He will deliver the annual address before the State Agricultural Society. Hon. Mark A. Cooper delivered an address this afternoon upon the destiny of Georgia, and the interests and policy of cotton planters indicated thereby. It was a strong, practical effort, and was received with much favor by a large and attentive audience.

Alabama Legislature—The Coming State Fair.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 16.—All the newly-elected members of the Legislature have been admitted to seats. The seats of Messrs. Proskauer and Magee (Democrats), from Mobile, will be contested by their opponents in the Senate.

Mr. Pennington (Republican) introduced a resolution requesting Congress to remove all the disabilities of the fourteenth amendment.

The eighth annual Fair of the Alabama State Agricultural Society commences in this city on the 23d, and continues four days. Ample arrangements have been made to accommodate a very large crowd. All the indications are that in point of numbers and entries it will surpass any of the former Fairs.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson's Golden Wedding.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's golden wedding, yesterday, came off brilliantly. Many golden presents were received. Rev. Dr. Mahan performed the marriage ceremony. A large assemblage of relatives and friends, in the evening, devoted themselves to pleasantry and numerous jokes, and nearly all their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren were present.

Heavy rain all last night.

All business suspended to-morrow for Thanksgiving. Governor Bowie gives a grand entertainment at Annapolis.

The Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A snow storm commenced at 8 o'clock last night, which soon turned to rain and increased to a violent gale from the northeast. The storm still continues, and rain is falling in torrents. The high wind has blown down chimneys, trees, etc., and caused unusually high tides, entailing much damage. Telegraphic communication is seriously interfered with.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 17—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅞ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 83⅜; of 1865, old, 81⅝; of 1867, 83¾; 10-40s, 77¾. Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 98⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red winter Wheat, 8s. 10d.

LONDON, Nov. 17—11 A. M.—Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed, 61s. 6d.@61s. 9d.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 127. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¼; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 113¾; do. do., new, 115¾; do. 1867, 115½; do. 1868, 115¾; Ten-forties, 107⅛. Virginia sixes, new 54; Missouri sixes, 89¾; Canton Company, 51¾; Cumberland preferred, 26⅜; New York Central, 185½; Erie, 27⅝; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 164; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 88½; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185½; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE DOLAN HOMICIDE.

In the case of Robert Collins, who was tried for the murder of the boy Dennis Dolan, on the night of July 5, before reported, the jury last night rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged. The Court adjourned until Friday morning.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Mary Sweeney and Annabel Sweeney vs. Jacob G. Neafie. This was an action brought by the widow and daughter of John Sweeney, an engineer, in the employ of the defendant, to recover damages for his loss, he having been killed in December last by the explosion of a boiler in defendant's factory in Ludlow street, the allegation being that the defendant was guilty in having a defective boiler in his works. The defense denied the imputation of negligence, alleging that all the known tests had been applied to this boiler, without the discovery of any flaw. Jury out.

—George Peabody's ancestors, who emigrated to Topsfield in 1635, spelled their name "Paybody."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.

The local Money market to-day is comparatively quiet, owing in a measure to the unfavorable weather, but a considerable amount of business paper is being hawked around the streets for acceptance, and many of the mendicants appear rather blue about the nose, their efforts being so far fruitless in passing it off as an equivalent for greenbacks or national currency. A great deal of paper is now forced upon the market as second class and subjected to severe shaves, which in times of less distrust would be accepted without a word of croaking by some of our most fastidious banks. The fact is, pretty nearly all business paper, not heavily indorsed, is counted second class and dealt with accordingly. This is hard on the class, and will test the stability of many houses, if anything can.

Call loans are remarkably easy at 6@7 per cent., according to collaterals, and discounts are so irregular that any quotation is calculated to mislead.

Gold is dull, but steady, fluctuating between 127⅛ at the opening and 127 at noon.

Governments are extremely dull, and prices unchanged.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull, and prices were without quotable change. State loans were quiet, with sales of the third series at 103. City sixes were unchanged. 101¼ was bid for the new, and 95½ for the old issues.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady at 48⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent at 53⅛@53⅜; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¼@53½; and Minehill Railroad at 52½.

Nothing was done in Canal shares; 34 was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

In Coal stocks the only transaction was in Fulton at 4½.

Philadelphia Bank sold at 157½.

Passenger Railway stocks attracted but little attention; 40½ was bid for Second and Third; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 60 for West Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa 6s, 3 se....108		12 sh Minehill R... 52⅝	
$1000 N Pa 6s 87¾		2 sh Leh V R..... 53½	
$2000 N Penna 7s... 84		15 do..... 53⅝	
$1000 Leh V R n bs.		1 do..... 53½	
Cp. 94		15 sh E Penna R... 37	
5 sh Phil Bk..Sat.	157½	140 sh Fulton Coal.	4½
10 sh Penna R....	53¾	100 sh Read..s30wn.	48⅜
100 do.....	53¾	20 do...trf.ls.	48½

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 35 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117½@117⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115½; do. 1864, 112¾@113; do. 1865, 113¼@113½; do. July, 1865, 115½@115⅝; do. July, 1867, 115⅞@116; do. July, 1868, 115⅝@115¾; 10-40s, 107½@107¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¾@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 126¾@127; Silver, 124@125½.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending November 13, 1869.....$25,498·29
Previous in 1869.....636,599·70

Total in 1869.....$662,027·31
To same period in 1868.....600,290·31

Increase in 1869.....$61,737·00

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.....	184¾	Western Union Tel...	35¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	37¾	Toledo & Wab. R. R.	69¾
Ph. and Rea. R.....	96¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	68½
Mich. S.R.....	88	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	83½
Clev. and Pitts. R..	80	Adams Express.....	57½
Chi. and N. W. com..	70¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	85¾	United States.....	53½
Chi. and R. I. R.....	103	Tennessee 6s, new..	52
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	85½	Gold.....	127
Pacific Mail Steam...	54	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.—The Flour market is inactive, but prices are steady. In the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·25@5·50 for extras; $5·75@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·87½@6·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do., and $7@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6 per barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet at former rates. Sales of Western red at $1·35@1·37, and 1000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware do. at $1·37@1·40. Rye is steady at $1·04@1·06 per bushel for Western. Corn is in small supply and is higher. Sales of old yellow at $1·08@1·10; new do. at 88@90c., and Western mixed at $1@1·05. Oats move slowly at former rates. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt of importance.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32·50 per ton.

Whisky is very firm; 50 barrels wood-bound Western sold at $1·12, and 50 barrels wood-bound Pennsylvania at $1·11.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 24½c. Flour dull but quotations are unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·37. Corn dull; prime new white, 88@93c.; old do., $1@1·05. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye dull and unchanged at 95@97c. Mess Pork firm at $32·50. Bacon firm; rib-sides, 19c.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 21c. for new. Lard firm at 18¾@19c. Whisky, 107½@1·09; buyers are holding off.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Arrived, steamship Lafayette, from Havre.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 17. — Arrived, steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....57 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....57

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Emily McNier, Scott, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Minnie Cameron, Graham, Cork for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Geo. S. Repplier.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer B. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, 5 days from Quincy Point, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, 5 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr J. B. Vandusen, Young, from Boston.
Schr Maggie Smith, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr W. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Providence.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Staunton.
Schr Adelaide, Endicott, from New Haven.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 17.—Fourteen boats remain here, detained by the storm, as follows:—

Lydia Ann and Charles M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
D. B. Clough and Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Harry and Emma, H. C. Patterson, Black Hawk, Pilgrim Circle, and Walter Frick, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Sarah Dunbar, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Joann Lucas, with lumber to H. Crosley.
C. H. Ziegler and Dunderberg, with lumber to Taylor & Bette.
Ada, with lumber to C. P. Wainwright & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Regulator, Pennington, cleared at New York yesterday for Wilmington, N. C.
Barque Dryaden, Gahrsen, hence, at Amsterdam 1st instant.
Barque Philena, hence, below Portland 14th inst.
Brig Almon Rowell, Drisko, hence, at Portland 13th inst.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 15th inst.
Schr Eliza Potter, Potter, hence, at Mystic 14th inst.
Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, hence, at Brouwershaven 9d inst., and sailed for Hoirwet.
Schr Adele Trudell, Hess, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 15th inst.

THANKSGIVING.

Our Peculiar National Holiday, and How it is Celebrated.

A Historical Resume—Thanksgiving Day in the Past.

Holidays in General.

The observance of some holidays is necessary to the well-being of any

Continued from the First Page.

was considered an appropriate one for family reunions—a custom which has long prevailed in New England and in other portions of the country. The children of the household, who have been scattered here and there by that eminently American spirit of family disintegration, by the prevalence of which alone has the vast extent of our territory been so thoroughly settled in so short a space of time, embrace the occasion, in preference to all others of the year, to gather around the parental table, and there recall in social converse the joys and sorrows of bygone days. From this custom, more than from any other, perhaps, the modern Thanksgiving has derived the somewhat irreligious character which now distinctly marks it. Fun and frivolity, instead of devotion and sobriety, are the only aspects which it assumes to many minds. To enable each to celebrate the event in a manner in accordance with their tastes, places of amusements of all kinds and characters greet the denizens of the city with open doors. Double, and even triple bills, are favorite schemes, by resorting to which theatrical managers and showmen in general have found it easy to replenish their purses.

Its History.

From the earliest times of our independent national existence Thanksgiving day has been observed in some way or other in at least some portion of the country. It was, at the very outset, more of a national observance, as the history shows; then came to be the great day for certain sections, being more thoroughly observed in some parts than in others, and was appointed by the Governors of different States independently of each other. It has now again become a national holiday, appointed by the President of the United States, with the concurrence of the Governors. Thus its true character should always be preserved. It is distinctively an American institution, and should be observed by all Americans in concert.

The First National Thanksgiving, December 18, 1777.

The first national Thanksgiving dates back to the third year of our Revolutionary war. On Friday, October 31, 1777, Congress adopted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a recommendation to the several States to set apart a day for thanksgiving for the signal success lately obtained over the enemies of these United Stats."

As Washington was then on his dreary march to Valley Forge, it might have been thought that the rebellious colonists had but little in the way of success for which they could reasonably be expected to give thanks. Yet Trenton and Princeton had been fought, and the enemy held at bay, if nothing more; while at Saratoga, the army of Burgoyne had surrendered to a man. And such was the faith of those heroic men in the righteous cause which they upheld, that even such faint glimmers of light were viewed as heralding the coming dawn. So Samuel Adams, R. H. Lee, and Mr. Roberdean were duly appointed on the committee for drafting the document, and by them Thursday, the 10th day of December following, was recommended to be set apart "for solemn thanksgiving and praise."

By further order of Congress, duplicates of this recommendation, signed by their President, were forwarded to the several States, and to Generals Washington and Gates, the latter of whom at that time held the chief command in the Southern army. Henry Laurens, then President of Congress, in transmitting this recommendation to the Governors, officially requested them to secure the adoption of such measures as would cause each State to join heartily in the celebration.

The observance of the day in the main army under Washington was particularly impressive. The Commander-in-Chief halted his whole column, and requested every officer and soldier "to attend, with reverence, the solemnities of the day." The chaplain of each brigade conducted religious services, which were fully attended; and thus the world was presented with a scene which, for moral grandeur, has but few counterparts in history.

The Second National Thanksgiving, December 30, 1778.

About a year subsequent to this event, Congress adopted a similar measure, recommending that Wednesday, December 30, 1778, be set apart "to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise, that all the people may, with united hearts, on that day, express a just sense of God's unmerited favors, particularly that it has pleased Him, in His overruling Providence, to support us in a just and necessary war for the defense of our rights and liberties, by affording us seasonable supplies for our armies, by disposing the heart of a powerful monarch to enter into an alliance with us and our cause, by defeating the counsels and evil designs of our enemies, and giving us victory over their troops, and by the continuance of that Union among these States which, by His blessing, will be their future strength and glory."

Congress likewise set apart, as a day of national Thanksgiving, Thursday, December 9, 1779.

Thanksgiving for the Failure of Arnold's Treason, December 7, 1780.

On the 18th of October, 1780, Congress again recommended that Thursday, the 7th of December following, be observed as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings with which He had crowned the nation, "more especially," as the resolution ran, "in the late interposition of His watchful Providence in rescuing the person of our Commander-in-Chief and the army from imminent danger, at a moment when treason was ripened for execution."

Thanksgiving for the Capture of Lord Cornwallis and His Army.

Still recognizing the hand of Providence, as manifestly interfering in behalf of the cause of independence, Congress again recommended as a day of Thanksgiving for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, Thursday, the 13th of December, 1871.

The proclamation of this Thanksgiving being unique, and not being often met with, we copy it in full. It is from the *Freeman's Journal*, published in Philadelphia, October 31, 1781:—

Proclamation.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, the Father of Mercies, remarkably to assist and support the United states of America in their important struggle for liberty against the long continued efforts of a powerful nation, it is the duty of all ranks to observe and thankfully acknowledge the interposition of His providence in their behalf. Through the whole of the contest, from its rise to this time, the influence of Divine Providence may be clearly perceived in many signal instances, of which we mention but a few.

In revealing the councils of our enemies when the discoveries were seasonable and important, and the means were inadequate or fortuitous:—

In preserving and improving the union of the several States, on the breach of which our enemies placed the greatest dependence.

In increasing the number, and adding to the zeal and attachment of the friends of liberty.

In granting remarkable deliverances, and blessing us with the most signal success, when affairs seemed to have the most disagreeable appearances.

In raising up for us a powerful and generous ally in one of the first of European powers.

In confounding the counsels of our enemies, and suffering them to pursue such measures as have most directly contributed to frustrate their own desires and expectations. Above all,

In making their extreme cruelty to the inhabitants of these states, when in their power; and their ravage devastation of property, the very means of cementing our union, and adding vigour to every effort in opposition to them.

And as we cannot help leading the good people of these states to a retrospect of the events which have taken place since the beginning of the war; so we recommend in a particular manner to their observation the goodness of God in the year now advancing to a conclusion:

In which

The confederation of the united states has been compleated:

In which

There have been so many instances of prowess and success in our armies, particularly in the southern states, where, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they had to struggle, they have recovered the whole country which the enemy had overran, them only a post or two on or near the sea:

In which

We have been so powerfully and effectually assisted by our allies: while in all the conjunct operations the most perfect harmony has subsisted in the allied army;

In which

There has been so plentiful a harvest, and so great abundance of the fruits of the earth of every kind, as not only enables us to supply the wants of the army, but gives comfort and happiness to the whole people; And,

In which,

After the success of our allies by sea, a general of the first rank, with his whole army, has been captured by the allied forces, under the direction of our commander-in-chief.

It is therefore recommended to the several States to set apart the THIRTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER next, to be religiously observed as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, that all the people may assemble on that day, with grateful hearts to celebrate the praises of our Gracious Benefactor; to confess our manifold sins, to offer up our most fervent supplications to the God of all grace—that it may please him to pardon our offences and incline our hearts for the future to keep his laws—to comfort and relieve all our brethren who are in distress or captivity—to prosper our husbandmen, and give success to all engaged in lawful commerce—to impart wisdom and integrity to our counsellors, judgment and fortitude to our officers and soldiers—to protect and prosper our illustrious ally, and favor our united exertions for the speedy establishment of a safe, honorable, and lasting peace—to bless all seminaries of learning, and cause *the knowledge of God to cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.*

Done in Congress this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

THOMAS M'KEAN, President.

Attest—CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Other Revolutionary Thanksgivings.

At the conclusion of the war, Congress set apart the second Thursday of December, 1783, for thanksgiving, on account of the "cessation of all hostilities by sea and land."

Thursday, October 19, 1787, was subsequently chosen by a committee of the delegates of the States then assembled in the Constitutional Convention, for returning thanks for the general pacification which then prevailed throughout the world, and particularly on account of the "definitive treaty of peace between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, whereby a finishing touch was put to the great work of peace, and the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of these States fully and completely established."

On Thursday, November 26, 1789, another national Thanksgiving was observed, on the recommendation of Congress.

The First Thanksgiving by Presidential Proclamation, February 19, 1795.

Congress being, hitherto, the supreme executive, as well as the supreme legislative branch of the Government, it had fallen within its sphere to establish the national Thanksgiving. But, during the Presidency of Washington, the suppression of the Whisky Rebellion in Western Pennsylvania was considered by him as an occasion which warranted a similar observance. He therefore set apart Thursday, February 19, 1795, as a day of Thanksgiving "for the seasonable control which had been given to a spirit of discord, in the suppression of the late insurrection."

Thanksgiving for the Close of the War of 1812.

The close of the second war with Great Britain was also recognized by the national authorities as an appropriate occasion for the return of thanks by the entire nation. President Madison therefore, by request of Congress, set apart the second Thursday in April, 1815, as a day of thanksgiving, "more especially for the restoration of the blessings of peace."

From that date up to the outbreak of the late Southern Rebellion, we believe there were no regular Thanksgiving days recommended by national authority. The nation, at times, was called upon to engage in fasting and prayer for the averting of threatened disasters.

During this interval some of the States, especially in New England, observed yearly thanksgivings by proclamations in each particular Commonwealth, but the day was not universally kept until the

National Thanksgivings During the Great Rebellion.

If ever the American people had reason to be truly thankful for the interposition of Providence in their national affairs, it was surely for the glorious victories which our armies achieved from time to time over the forces of slavery and secession. Mr. Lincoln clearly recognized this fact, and as soon as the loyal troops had obtained a substantial success he issued a proclamation for this purpose. It bore the date of April 10, 1862, and appointed the Sunday following its receipt as a day of thanksgiving for the victories of Mill Spring, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and Pea Ridge. The remembrance of these events is still fresh in the mind of every loyal man, and it needs no word of ours to recall the heartfelt gratitude with which the loyal nation then bowed in prayer and thanks.

Mr. Lincoln's next proclamation of this character fixed Thursday, the 6th of August, 1863, as a "day for national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer," for the signal victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, achieved on the previous anniversary of our national independence.

Thursday, November 26, 1864, the next national festival of the kind, was an occasion of mingled fasting and prayer, as well as of thanksgiving; as the President then requested the people to "offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union, and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling-place for ourselves and for our posterity throughout all generations."

The custom thus happily inaugurated by his predecessor was followed by Mr. Johnson, on his accession to the Presidential chair. In his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 7th of December, 1865, as a day of National Thanksgiving, he enumerated the following as among the blessings for which the nation should be truly thankful to an all-merciful God:—

"It has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty.

"Our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamity of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season."

And as a crowning argument for the observance of this time-honored custom, he recalled the maxim that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people."

In the following year, President Johnson called for the observance of the 29th day of November, 1866. The special blessings of the year were summed up in the contemporary proclamation of Governor Curtin.

The people of the Commonwealth were called upon to "make their humble thank-offering to Almighty God for His blessings during the past year.

"For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth.

"For the thus far continued activity of industry.

"For the general preservation of health.

"And especially for that in His divine mercy He hath stayed the threatened pestilence."

From that time to this the Executive has continued uninterruptedly the custom first inaugurated by President Lincoln. President Grant's proclamation for the present year we append, as appropriate in this connection:—

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President for the year 1869.

By the President of the United States:—

A PROCLAMATION.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence. Health has prevailed throughout the land. Abundant crops reward the labors of the husbandman. Commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths. The mines and forests have yielded liberally. The nation has increased in wealth and in strength. Peace has prevailed, and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union. Harmony and fraternal intercourse restored, are obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement. Burdens have been lightened; means increased; civil and religious liberty is secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence; to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the Universe; and,

Second, I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayer for the continuance of the merciful blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed the fifth day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth. U. S. GRANT.

(L. S.)

By the President:—

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Governor Geary's proclamation, save the addition of a few words, recites substantially the same thing.

Its Observance in Olden Times

was in no especial particular different from that which now prevails, though in the manner and degree of the observance it was very dissimilar. In the early days of New England history it was undoubtedly more austere than at present. It was necessarily tinctured by all the severity which then marked the Puritan character and training. In the Puritan creed idleness was set down as "the worst form of original sin," and frivolity did not hold a much higher rank. Hence Thanksgiving Day was about the busiest and the soberest of all the year; and its main feature in the days of the Mathers consisted of a doctrinal sermon of from two to four hours' duration. But this was compensated for, in some measure, by the royal feast to which all the members of the family circle sat down upon its conclusion. As Bancroft has aptly said:—

"A lovely picture of prosperity, piety, and domestic happiness was presented. Every family was taught to look up to God as to the fountain of all good; yet life was not sombre. The spirit of frolic mingled with innocence; religion itself sometimes wore the garb of gayety, and the annual thanksgiving to God was, from primitive times, as joyous as it was sincere."

The Puritan character, as resulting from the peculiar training to which a child was invariably subjected, has been vividly portrayed by the late Dr. Brainerd, in his "Life of John Brainerd, the Missionary:—"

"Its activity was bliss, its growth was a spring of life; its achievements were victories. Each day garnered some benefit; and rising life, marked by successive accumulations, left a smile on the conscience, and bright and reasonable hopes for the future.

"We might have desired that this Puritan training had left childhood a little larger indulgence—had looked with interest at present enjoyment as well as at future good—had smiled a little more lovingly on the innocent gambols, the ringing laughter, the irrepressible mirth of boyhood; and had frowned less severely on imperfections clinging to human nature itself. We might think that, by insisting too much on obligation, and too little on privilege—too much on the law, and too little on the gospel—too much on the severity and too little on the goodness of the Deity, the conscience may have been stimulated at the expense of the affections, and men fitted for another world at an unnecessary sacrifice of their amiability and happiness in the present life. But in leaving this Puritan training, the world has gone further and fared worse."

From this description let us draw the picture of how the day passed formerly, and how now. We take New England as the distinctive type, because in the older time Thanksgiving was the only great religious and social festival in its calendar, and therefore a more correct subject for comparison. The city is also the type of the present, the country of the past. We need not go very far back to find a difference, though the country folk have not degenerated to such an extent as those of the city.

The Former Picture.

For weeks before, preparations are carried on to the greatest extent. The housewife has her hands completely full. Mince pies are to be made, apple pies, pumpkin pies, custards, puddings, and cookery of all kinds. Members of the family are called to place violent hands upon the turkeys, which for months before have been fattening in anticipation of the event. The cries of the luckless birds are disregarded. The hearts of the persecutors are hardened by the thoughts of the good things to come. The cold steel enters—the deed is done!

Then comes the picking by other members. The feathers fly, and the bosom is laid bare, which before was covered with the downy coat. The pride of the farm-yard has fallen. He is doomed, if not to a fiery death at a stake, at least to a slow but most certain roasting. The cider-kegs are tapped and ready. The apple-bins are full and running over. The logs are split, the hearth is swept, and all things are ready.

The eve brings the strangers from afar. A brother comes from abroad; another from the far West. One comes from his merchandise; another from his profession. The sister comes with her family of little ones. Old Uncle Bill, as the youngsters call him, that fussy old bachelor, always welcome, comes and takes his place among the rest. All gather about the fire, by which sit grandfather and grandmother, and all are right royally welcomed by Uncle Fred, and Uncle Fred's wife, Aunt Fred, who inhabit the old homestead. The old house expands and stretches out its arms to hold them all. How they all squeeze in! There is always room.

Bright and early on the morning of the Sabbath-like day the household is astir. The bustle of the breakfast is its noticeable feature. It is caused by the questions, the greetings, the general animated conversation of the newly-met friends.

Breakfast over, preparations for the great event of the day—the dinner—are immediately begun.

Aunt Fred stays at home all the morning to see that all things go well. The rest pair off and take their way to the meeting-house.

What a sight is there! The place is full. Aunt Lucy goes up the aisle with Uncle Obadiah, Uncle Samuel takes the pretty Aunt Fan, and leads by the hand Cousin Jerry, a little mischievous, curly-headed boy, Aunt Fan's youngest. Cousin Jerry looks sober, but the spirit is in him, for as he follows in the train he accidentally knocks against Cousin Kate, aged ten years, much to the indignation of that young lady, and is rewarded with a killing smile for his pains. The procession being seated, we wait in awful expectation. At length a rap is heard. It comes from the organ-loft. A note from a pitch-pipe, a chord sounded from the singers, and the choir is underway. How they roll and tremble, as it were, in their efforts to bring harmony out of discord! What a gaping silence when they are done!

And now the pastor rises. He is a good man, and a devout man, though peculiar. With his well-remembered nasal tone he asks a blessing on the assembled people, and then he gives the hymn. Again he prays, again the pitch-pipe, again the strivings of the choir as they work through with "Coronation," "Geneva," "Antioch," or the like, helped on by the efforts of the congregation.

When the sermon comes, what a settling into easy corners there is! What steadyings of heads on hands, what feelings for foot-cushions and arrangings of hats and umbrellas! O, ye youngsters, how can ye stand it! O balmy sleep, why will ye not come and close my eyes, or if perchance balmy sleep does happen to come, why, ye umbrellas, and hymn-books, and elbows, do ye poke us so unmercifully in the side and drive him away!

How comforting the thought that all things earthly must have an end! When the "lastly" is announced, see the people spring into new life. See them raise themselves, rub their eyes, wipe their glasses, or draw their breath. One might think that they were all mightily relieved.

After some final remarks by the choir and the shaking of hands incidental to the close of a Thanksgiving service, we adjourn to dinner. We younsters scamper home one after the other. What a glad time it is!

And the dinner—but who can describe that? How we do eat, to be sure! How we have our own fun, each in his own way! How we laugh and shout! Who can control us? What havoc we do make with the pies and good things! We think not of the doctor to come.

And the evening, how far superior to the dinner! Do we have games? Certainly. Does not sober Aunt Jennie actually play hunt the slipper; and do not other sober aunts and uncles really kiss each other in fun, just as if they were boys and girls? They most certainly do. We laugh and have our own delight in the matter.

When the evening is over, can we go to sleep? Never. But still somehow we do go to sleep, and wake up on the morrow to say good-bye to the aunts and uncles and cousins, and to hope for the quiet passage of another year. We all remember how those Thanksgivings were passed.

The Present.

Now look on this picture after having looked on that. We are now men and women, and our youngsters, in turn, are around us. The present Thanksgiving is in this manner.

On the day before, or sooner, it becomes necessary to procure the bird of the season. A consultation is held as to the amount to be expended in the purchase. A committee of one is sent out to report. The report proving favorable, a bargain is completed after much haggling about price, punching of breast bones, and pulling of drum-sticks. Then the bird is lugged home in triumph, tightly packed in a medium-sized market-basket, along with butter, eggs, potatoes, and other market produce. Arrangements being thus completed, the day begins much the same as any other day. At the family breakfast, Materfamilias says to Paterfamilias:—

"Are you going to church to-day, my dear?"

"No, my love," returns Paterfamilias.

"Going to stay at home and rest yourself, my dear?"

"Yes," returns P. F., sarcastically. "Went down town. Office, you know. You see, my love, we are awfully busy. Fact is, don't know whether we're on heads or heels."

"But you'll be home early to-night?" asks M. F. "You know our party to-night."

"Oh! hang parties! Why we—fact is, forgot all about party. Couldn't put it off, could you? Very inconvenient to be here."

At this juncture M. F. looks up alarmed.

"Put it off? Why how come you to think of such a thing? You know we have—"

"Well, well, my love, don't mention it," interrupts P. F.; "only spoke of it you know; 'spect I can be home; most awfully inconvenient though:" and with these mutual greetings the morning meal is eaten.

Church is next in order. Mother and daughters are fully rigged and equipped, and start for the sacred edifice. Kid gloves, fine feathers, gilt-edge books are the worthy accompaniments of the day; but they are all. The sumptuous and ease-provoking pews hold but a sorry number of worshippers. The organ peals its grandest notes of joy, but the sounds fall on the ears of thankless hearers. The finest singers have taken the place of the country choir, but the method of praising is not superior. The pastor's shorter sermon is more weighty than the long oration, but the listeners are few. The thanks necessary to the day are given by the men, by proxy, through their wives and daughters, and they by proxy refer it to the paid pastor, organist, and choir. What a mighty thank-offering it is!

The Thanksgiving dinner, like the other, is indescribable, but only on account of its great similarity to other dinners on other and commoner days. The father comes home, and dines at the fashionable hour. There is no extra family gathering, no extra jollifications ensue, for every one is saving up for the evening.

In place of the romps and games, and mighty mirth of the former time, we have a regular built formal party. Jones is invited, Smith is invited, Brown is invited, as is also Green. Brown, Smith, Jones, and Green all come.

The Misses Smith are formidably arrayed in satin and lace, the Misses Jones in lace and satin. The white-gloved Miss Brown is formally introduced to the white-gloved Mr. Robinson, and the much-frizzled Miss Robinson is treated in the same manner to hair-oil-bedewed Mr. White. Miss Lolypop waltzes with Mr. Polywog. Mr. Polywog compliments Miss Lolypop on her waltzing. Paterfamiliae and materfamilias are on hand, and hold their positions with great stateliness. P. F. shakes hands with the guests, one and all; M. F. likewise. P. F. kindly informs his next neighbor what the condition of the weather has been all day. The next neighbor kindly acquiesces. Both hem and haw, and then separate. The next man who comes in contact with the head of the house receives the same information, and makes the same answer; then they both hem and haw, and separate. The M. F. tells everybody that it is a fine evening; everybody thinks so, too.

The refreshment tables are ample, and do full justice to the reputation of the house. Mr. So-and-so takes wine with Mr. So-and-so. Mrs. Somebody is helped to cream by Mr. Somebody. Miss Anybody spills the contents of her saucer into her lap, and Mr. Anybody mixes it up with his pocket-handkerchief. Mr. Hogg eats like a pig. Mr. Pigg drinks like a hog. In fact, all are uncommonly hungry and thirsty.

With these and like amusements the evening is spent, until the fiddles squeak out, the dancers retire, the gluttons are full, carriages drive away, the lights are out, and the house closed for the night.

The next morning finds a late breakfast, feasters with worn-out looks and disheveled toilet, paterfamilias thinking of the money, and the family generally almost wishing that another Thanksgiving would never come.

The Future.

The picture of the present is probably overdrawn, but it may answer its purpose. It may keep us from imitating, to a great extent, the customs there set down.

Let us not do away with the good things of the old nor those of the new order. But let us banish alike all barbarous and unworthy practices, whether old or new. Let us keep the day as Christian people, in a rational manner. Let us keep in mind its religious character as well as its secular; but let us make it no sober fast-day, from which all pleasure and amusement are banished. Our reasons for thankfulness is ample. If we forget the thanks perhaps the giver may foget the gifts.

The present national character of the day, as shown by the precedents of several former years, should never be allowed to fall into disuse. Thanksgiving to Americans should be as national as Independence Day. Let no incumbent of the Presidential chair, through neglect, allow the custom to fall into disuse. Let it never again become a sectional, but always a distinctive American national institution.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the stated meeting of the Board of School Controllers yesterday, a resolution was passed advising Councils to increase the salaries of the teachers of the public schools at the rate of 25 per cent.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I.O.O.F., held their semi annual session yesterday afternoon, at the Hall, Sixth and Haines streets. Over fifty Past Grands were initiated and admitted to membership. The Grand Master read a report stating that there were 567 Working Lodges in the State, and that during the last six months eighteen new lodges had been instituted. Seventeen charters were granted for new Lodges.

—The United States iron-clad Miantonomah went into commission yesterday at the Navy Yard, after undergoing a thorough overhauling and being placed in first-class fighting trim. This ship can be made ready for sea in an hour's notice, and will sail in a short time under sealed orders; her destination is supposed to be the East Indian waters. The following is the list of officers attached to her:—Commander, R. W. Shufeldt; Lieutenant Commanders, B. J. Cromwell and William C. Wise; Lieutenants, Thomas Perry and J. S. Newell; Master, James S. Dayton; Ensigns, Charles H. Judd and R. R. Ingersoll; Surgeon, N. S. Bates; Assistant-Surgeon, D. Dickinson; Paymaster, W. W. Woodhull; Chief Engineer, J. Q. A. Ziegler; First Assistant-Engineer, G. J. Burnap; Second Assistant-Engineers, H. Webster, O. W. Allison, C. W. Breaker, J. D. Ford, H. S. Cline, and William A. Mintzer; Paymaster's Clerk, Geo. T. Waters; Captain's Clerk, A. W. Smith; Master's Mates, N. Anderson and M. K. Henderson.

—The annual meeting of the Society of the Alumni was held yesterday in the University building, on Ninth street above Chesnut. An annual prize was founded for the best original declamation in the junior class. The following were selected as the officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—President, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster; Vice Presidents, Hon. George Sharswood, Professor James C. Booth, Rev. John W. Faires, John C. Montgomery, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, E. Poulson Dobson, Esq.; Recording Secretary, George D. Budd, Esq.; Board of Managers—Charles E. Lex, H. D. Gregory, Wm. T. Taylor, M. D., John M. Colling, G. Herman Robinett, Rev. J. L. McKim, S. B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., John Ashhurst, M. D., Brinton Cox, Samuel Dickson, J. Minis Hayes, M. D., H. Lenox Hodge, M. D., Prof. J. G. R. McElroy, E. Greenough Platt, Otis H. Kendall, J. M. Power Wallace, Rev. George W. Hodge, A. R. Montgomery, Henry Budd, Jr., John G. Bawn.

—The old Franklin Mill, on Spruce street, near Twenty-fifth, destroyed by fire on Monday night, as mentioned yesterday, belonged to Mr. J. B. McClenaghan, of Chambersburg, but was leased by Mr. Alexander Balfour, who sublet portions of it to other parties. The building was valued at about $40,000, on which there was an insurance of about $20,000. The machinery was valued at about $30,000, upon which there was a partial insurance. The first floor and part of the second were occupied by Samuel Heigh & Co., manufacturers of cotton yarn. They have an insurance of $4000 in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Mr. Balfour, who owned the boiler and engine, occupied a portion of the second-story main building; had insurances in the following companies:—Security, Manhattan, and International, New York, each $3000; and Putnam, Hartford, $1000. The fourth story was occupied by Joel Brierly, manufacturer of woollen yarns. His loss is estimated at about $10,000, insured in the Queen for $2000, and Lycoming Mutual for $2000. James Dalton occupied a portion of the building on Twenty-fifth street, for breaking shoddy; also, Peter Johnson, cotton-lap manufacturer. Mr. Johnson had an insurance of $500 in the International. The losses in this building are principally from water. John Walworth, another occupant, was insured in the Merchants'.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 127¼.

—Hon. E. M. Stanton's health is better now than for years past.

—Hon. Nathaniel Niles, one time Minister to Turin, died in New York yesterday.

—A sentry on duty at the drill shed in Toronto was fired at yesterday by unknown parties.

—Already there are six hundred subscribers to the Peabody Monument Fund, started in New York.

—Lockwood & Co., one of the heaviest sufferers by the late gold panic, are to resume business this week.

—Nothing has been developed by the Paraguayan investigation in any way compromising Minister Washburn.

—Last evening the passengar-car shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, took fire and was totally destroyed.

—A reward of $1000 is offered by the Governor of Delaware for the capture of Robert H. Goldsborough, the escaped murderer.

—The colored people had a grand celebration at Harrisburg yesterday of the anniversary of Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation.

—The Tennessee House of Representatives refused yesterday to ratify the fifteenth amendment by a vote of 57 to 12. The Senate will follow suit.

—Cornelius Kane, John Lynch, Edward Powers, and John Mulvehill, tried at Huntingdon yesterday for the murder of Patrick Mackey, were convicted in the second degree.

Foreign Affairs.

—An amnesty has been granted to political offenders in Italy.

—Queen Victoria is about to be visited by the King of the Belgians.

—Napoleon purposes being present in Paris during the coming elections.

—It is asserted by the Paris *Journal des Debats* that Isabella has definitely abdicated the throne of Spain.

—Bishop Dupanloup, of Paris, does not think the present a favorable opportunity for proclaiming the infallibility of the Pope.

—Protestants, while excluded from the Œcumenical Council, will be afforded by the Pope outside facilities for making explanations.

—The Spanish Government is disposed to be lenient towards the Republican prisoners taken during the last insurrection, and offers them a choice between serving in the army in Cuba and awaiting the decision of the courts at the Philippine Islands.

SUEZ.

Opening of the Canal—The Programme.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Sultan of Turkey has finally decided not to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, and the Viceroy will exercise his hospitality in his own fashion. France will be represented by the Empress, who, in her yacht, will lead the way in the grand opening procession. Austria will be represented by Francis Joseph; Prussia by the Crown Prince; Italy by Prince Amadeus, and a host of smaller nations and tribes will have representatives to swell the pageant. The first great gathering will come off at Port Said, on November 16 and 17. There will be a grand ball at Ismallia on the 18th, and there will be a grand gathering of tribes at Ismailia, and an entertainment will be given, one feature of which will be evolutions on horseback by Arabs. On the 19th the grand procession will start for Suez, where the canal will be formally opened on the 20th. The leading feature of the day's proceedings will be the erection of a monument to Lieutenant Waghorn, who first propounded the idea of establishing the route to India via the Isthmus of Suez.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 16.—The festivities preliminary to the inauguration of the Suez Canal commenced at Port Said yesterday. The Emperor Francis Joseph landed at noon, and was received by the Khedive with great ceremony and a fine military and civic display. Houses were decorated, arches thrown over the principal streets, and hundreds of flags flying, and salutes exchanged between the fleet and the shore. At night the town and harbor were ablaze with fireworks and illuminations, and the streets were as light as day, all the house-tops being covered with lighted torches. The rigging of the men-of-war and shipping in the harbor was hung with lanterns of every color, and showers of rockets were rising and falling. The Khedive gave a grand ball on board his yacht. It was a superb affair, attended by the Emperor of Austria and all the distinguished guests now assembled at Port Said. The water was alive with boats hastening to the ball, which lasted until a late hour. To-day the Empress of France arrived, and was received by the Viceroy and Austrian Emperor, and landed amid thundering of cannon and the acclamations of multitudes who lined the shore. Among the events to-day was the dedication of a Christian church and a Mohammedan mosque; priests and ministers of all creeds were invited to be present on both occasions. The British men-of-war Royal Oak and Prince Consort went ashore on Sunday, in the harbor, but got afloat with much difficulty on Monday night. A flotilla of about fifty vessels, none of them drawing more than fifteen feet of water, will sail through the canal, bearing the Viceroy of Egypt, the Empress Eugenie, and the Emperor Francis Joseph, with all the invited guests.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

Turner Brothers & Co. send us the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which has the following table of contents:—"Uncle Sam's Treatment of his Servants;" "The Dead Level;" "The Mormon Prophet's Tragedy;" "The Brick Moon," III; "American Industry in the Census;" "Mr. Bruce;" "The Increase of Human Life," III; "In my Vineyard;" "The Foe in the Household," X; "Life-Saving as a Business Duty;" "John;" "Under the Midnight Sun," and "Reviews and Literary Notices."

From Mr. James Parton's article entitled "Uncle Sam's Treatment of his Servants," we make the following suggestive extracts about the practical workings of our political machine:—

It is ludicrous to observe sometimes how entirely the public service is lost sight of under this insensate system, and what absolute puppets the lower officials are in the games of the higher. If a member of Congress, for example, bolts on an administration measure, the President turns out of office the postmasters, the lighthouse keepers, custom house clerks, and navy yard laborers who owed their appointments to him. There is something about this so exquisitely absurd, that it is provocative of laughter rather than horror, as when we read of those usages of barbarous tribes which have the peculiarity of being both deadly and silly. We are so constituted that murder itself becomes laughable if a Chinaman is hung up by his pigtail, and suicide excites mirth when we read of a Japanese nobleman going aside and quietly ripping himself up. So, when we read of Buchanan turning a mechanic out of his shop because a New York member voted against Lecompton, we can hardly resist the comic incongruity of the transaction. I cannot read seriously such a passage as the following from the Covode Report, although I know that precisely the same system prevails to-day, and that it is as monstrous as it is ridiculous:—

"The division of patronage among members was well known in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Each master workman understood to whom he and each of his fellows owed their places. Thus the constructive engineer, the master plumber, and the master block-maker represented Mr. Sickles; the master painter represented Mr. Learing; the master spar-maker, master blacksmith, and timber-inspector represented Mr. Maclay. . . . . Lawrence Cohane was appointed master carpenter upon the nomination of Mr. Haskin, in the general division of patronage. He was removed on account of Mr. Haskin's course upon the Lecompton Constitution."

Each of these representative master mechanics selects and discharges the men of his shop, and he is expected to do this with the most implicit deference to the will and political interest of the member who caused his appointment. But to this, it seems, other members sometimes object. Thus, Mr. Haskin procured the appointment of Master Carpenter Cohane; but we find the Hon. John Cochrane addressing the unfortunate Cohane thus:—"I *will* have my proportion of men under you; if you do not give them I will lodge charges against you. . . . . I will make application that you be turned out. The bearer will bring me an answer." The master painter, about the same time, took the very great liberty of discharging a man for habitual drunkenness. The man's member of Congress made the following remark to the master painter in consequence:—"You may set it down as a fact that I will have you removed if I can, if you don't put that man back again." The drunkard was not put back again, and the master painter *was* removed. Another member writes to the master of one of the shops:—"As a general thing, Hugh McLaughlin, master laborer, knows who my friends are, and he will confer with you at all times."

In these absurd contentions the Secretary of the Navy himself did not disdain to mingle, and of course we find him siding with the aggrieved member and adding the weight of his positive order to effect the member's purpose. Equally of course, it was the refuse of the mechanics of New York and Brooklyn who usually came to the yard backed with a member's demand for their employment; and thus the Brooklyn Navy Yard, once the pride of ship-builders, to be employed in which was formerly a coveted honor, was "reduced to a mere political machine, where idleness, theft, insubordination, fraud, and gross neglect of duty prevailed to an alarming degree." Of course! An employer who treats his workmen thus deserves to be served so, and always will be. The wonder is, that any ship built in the yard kept afloat long enough to reach Sandy Hook.

A striking case in point, which clearly illustrates the working of the system, was furnished by a late collector of the New York Custom House, who desired to represent the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg. The Senate frustrated his ambition, and he took his revenge by turning out of the Custom House thirty clerks and porters whom a New York Senator had recommended for appointment. A gentleman who was present when the thirty new men were sworn in asked the Collector whether the vacancies had been created in order to retaliate upon the Senator for his adverse vote. He did not deny the soft impeachment, though he pretended that the thirty dismissed were "incompetent." He concluded his answer to the question in these words:—"Blood is thicker than water. If a man cheats me I am going to pay him off for it. I did not want the mission to Russia particularly. It would have cost me ten thousand dollars a year to go there. But then, when a man makes up his mind to do a thing he don't like to be cheated out of it. There have not been more than thirty new appointments made." Thirty men suddenly deprived of their means of living, and thirty more lured perhaps from stable employments, in order to gratify the spite of a person whom it had been an affront to Russia to send thither as a representative of the United States! How foolish it is for us to complain of the alleged peculations of custom-house officials! Has it ever been possible, in any age or country, to get decent and capable men to serve on these terms; to be the puppets and instruments of such a person for a hundred and fifty dollars a month? You can get thieves on such terms. You can get fools on such terms. You can get necessitous honest men for a short time on such terms. But Uncle Sam will never be well served so long as he can stand by with his hands in his pockets while his servants are thus treated.

"You don't work enough to earn your salary," said a chief of bureau in this same custom house to one of the clerks. "Work!" exclaimed the young man, "I worked to get here; you surely don't expect me to work any longer?"

This anecdote, which sums up the system in a sentence, is one of the hundreds of good things collected by the indefatigable industry of Mr. Jenckes. He relates another story to show the marvellous carelessness with which men are selected even for situations requiring special or professional knowledge. The chief clerk of the Office of Construction in the Treasury Department being requested to give the "full particulars" of his examination, thus replied:—"Major Barker commenced the 'examination' by saying:—'You are from New York, I believe, Mr. Clark?' I replied that I was. He then commenced a detailed narrative of his first visit to New York, and gave me an interesting and graphic account of the disturbance created in his mind by the 'noise and confusion' of the great city. The delivery of this narrative occupied, as nearly as I remember, about half an hour. I listened to it attentively, endeavoring to discover some point in his discourse which had reference to my (then present) 'examination.' I failed to discover any relevancy, and therefore made no reply. At the close of his narrative, without any further question, he said to his associate examiners:—'Well, gentlemen, I presume there is no doubt but that Mr. Clark is qualified.' Whereupon they all signed the certificate, and my 'examination' closed."

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Our Young Folks* for December, which is filled as usual with interesting reading by authors of ability, and excellent pictures by good artists.

From the same house we have received the following publications of T. S. Arthur & Sons:—

Arthur's Home Magazine is nicely illustrated, and its literary contents are up to the usual mark of excellence.

Once a Month is made up of good original articles and excellent selections from the best American and foreign periodicals of the day.

The Children's Hour is a pleasant little miscellany of stories, verses, and pictures for young readers.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

End of the Erie, Atlantic, and Great Western Fight—Peace Re-established with McHenry.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.

The little misunderstanding between Mr. McHenry, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and Messrs. Fisk and Gould, was cleared up yesterday in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. The "late unpleasantness" arose from a somewhat hasty and, as it now appears, totally erroneous conclusion on Mr. McHenry's part, he having conceived the idea that the Erie managers were determined to obtain possession of the Atlantic and Great Western at all hazards. Mr. Fisk yesterday submitted a proposition for a pacific settlement of the dispute, by which it is understood that the Erie Company will pay $16,000,000, inclusive of leases, for the use and control of the Atlantic and Great Western. The full particulars of the arrangement have not yet transpired, but Mr. McHenry and his legal advisers notified Mr. Fisk last evening that the terms proposed were in every way satisfactory. Legal proceedings have consequently been stopped, and the lawyers who had been massed at Akron, in anticipation of a long and desperate conflict, were telegraphed last night to fraternize and return.

Was Commodore Vanderbilt in Fraudulent Conspiracy with the Speculators who are Running the Erie Road to Ruin?

The suit by the Erie Railway Company to recover $5,000,000 from Commodore Vanderbilt, was before Judge Barnard yesterday on a motion by the Commodore to have the case taken from the special term calendar and sent to the circuit, so that the issues may be tried by a jury instead of by the Court. The transaction complained of was a settlement of the Erie suits which were begun in the spring of 1868. The Erie Company in the present suit allege that Mr. Vanderbilt, in fraudulent combination and conspiracy with its officers, induced these officers, from personal motives of their own, to purchase from 50,000 shares of the stock of the Company which he then held, for which they paid $5,000,000 in checks and bonds.

The company ask that Mr. Vanderbilt be restrained from transferring these bands; that he be required to deliver them up for cancellation, or pay their value. Mr. Rapallo, for Mr. Vanderbilt, claimed that the case, from the character of the issues, involving fraud as they did, and numerous questions of fact, and from the magnitude of the amount in controversy, was one which from its very nature ought to be tried by a jury, and the nature of the testimony, of much of which his Honor had some cognizance from having had the questions before him, was such that no court would willingly take upon itself the burden of investigating these questions of fact.

Mr. David Dudley Field opposed the motion, remarking that the gentleman who now moved to send the case to a jury had brought it to the special term himself. It was not a case in which a jury trial was necessary. He didn't know that Mr. Vanderbilt was entitled to a different law than would be applied in a case of any other person. In a case against a person for a small amount, that person would not ask to have it removed to the Circuit. The course pursued here seemed a reflection upon the court.

Mr. Beach (of Troy) argued in favor of the removal. He was not able to perceive in what respect the application was considered a reflection upon the Court. They might be considered as making the application rather as *animas curiæ*, regarding the nature of the issues as being disagreeable to be tried by a judge without a jury. From the nature of the pleadings there must be a direct and unequivocal conflict of evidence upon the allegation of fraud and conspiracy. Judge Barnard adjourned the hearing until next Monday.—*N. Y. Sun, Nov. 15.*

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Who were the Partners in the Conspiracy—The Robberies Perpetrated Under the Collector's Nose—Latest Disclosures.

The N. Y. *Sun* of this morning says:

The examination into the charges against Samuel T. Blatchford and others of complicity in the Custom House drawback frauds was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. Wm. J. Korn, agent for the Custom House, and clerk in the office of Caldwell Brothers, testified that Samuel T. Blatchford received 10 per cent. of the proceeds of the fraudulent drawbacks, amounting to a total of $25,000. Francis A. Howard, who attended to matters in Washington, and was an agent in the Custom House, was given the same percentage, so that his share was likewise $25,000. The Caldwells, who were the brokers, and put the claims into proper form, took 40 per cent. as their portion, and the remaining 40 per cent. went to the persons who made up the false certificates. The most prominent of these were Squires and Wellwood. Korn swore that he saw money paid to Blatchford at the Caldwells', and saw Howard's portion sent in envelopes directed to him at Washington. The following are the material features of Korn's testimony yesterday:—

These three checks shown me were given Howard for passing drawback claims; Howard at the time was an agent in the Custom House; part of the money paid March 5 was for the Fisher claims; they were fraudulent; Howard knew this to be the case, because when the claims were pretented he would ask who the parties were, and then nod his head as if he was well acquainted with the frauds.

While Howard was in the service of the Internal Revenue Department in Washington, letters sent to him were directed to private box 805 (I think); I examined the books and found that $250,000 had passed in claims to Caldwell & Co.; Howard received 10 per cent. of this—that is, $25,000; the money was distributed as follows:—Howard received 10 per cent.; Blatchford, 10 per cent.; Caldwell & Co., 40 per cent.; and the man who produced the certificates, 40 per cent.; Mr. Squires and Mr. Winslow were the men who produced the certificates; Mr. Weller also; Blatchford was in the Custom House; Howard in Washington; am at present a clerk in No. 107 Nassau street, settling up books, etc.; have been there since February last; was arrested in a case in Brooklyn last January, and gave $40,000 bail; have not been rearrested; was indicted, not yet tried; went into the employ of Caldwell & Co. in the fall of 1865; was Custom House clerk, and received a salary of $600 a year; remained there until the beginning of 1867; first saw Howard at No. 220 Pearl street in 1866; knew his position to be chief clerk under Rollins in the Internal Revenue Department, when Howard came to Caldwell's office he was received well; went into a private office and shut the door; did not hear what was said there; when they came out Howard showed Caldwell how to make up the claims; know that the claims were fraudulent; know the Fisher claim was fictitious; know that there was no such man in New York as the one who professed to ship the goods; Blatchford was paid at stated times; have seen Blatchford receive his pay; I have been instrumental in passing fradulent claims.

The hearing was adjourned until 1 P. M. on Friday.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Singular Case of Mistaken Identity.

On the 25th of October last, a case containing $7000 worth of diamond rings was stolen from the store of Bishop & Rein, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel building. Quite recently an officer of police from this city, named Pike, went to Boston, and there identified a man, giving the name of Levison, as one of the gang who committed the diamond robbery. The fellow was at the time under arrest for safe-blowing in Boston. So certain was the officer that he was on the track, that he returned to New York and induced one of the victimized firm to go on to Boston, where the jeweler, looking through Pike's spectacles, also identified Levison as one of the thieves.

A few days ago Major Jones, of the Massachusetts State Constabulary, happened to be in New York, and informed Captain Jourdan that he wished to make some inquiries in the case, as he could hold the prisoner for burglary. As Captain Jourdan knew that Levison had been arrested on the 30th of August, nearly two months before the diamond robbery, he called on the firm of jewelers and introduced Major Jones. The partner who had identified Levison as the diamond thief was very indignant when informed that he must have made a mistake, and it was only when the fact was proven to him that he could be convinced. The police have grave suspicions that the jeweler has been imposed upon with ulterior motives. The case is one of the most singular on record.—*N. Y. Times of yesterday.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6'49 | MOON SETS....4 57
SUN SETS....4'40 | HIGH WATER....12 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. HUTCHES, S. E. STORES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 30
Union	Southampton	New York	Nov. 2
Paris	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 2
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 5
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Nov. 6
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 6
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Nov. 6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Nov. 6
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Nov. 6

FOR EUROPE.

Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Donau	New York	Bremen	Nov. 18
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Paraguay	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 18
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 18
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 20
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 20
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 20
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Cienfuegos, Allen, Portland, Me., Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Manantico, Claypole, Mobile, S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Charleston, do.
Schr H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Norfolk, do.
Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, Pawtuxet, do.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, Providence, do.
Schr Maria Lcuise, Snow, Gloucester, do.
Schr Anna Myrick, Howes, Providence, do.
Schr R. Law, York, East Greenwich, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Keene, Freeport, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Bristol, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 91, Schneider, N.York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Barque Dover, Stilphen, 45 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons. Had heavy NW. gales nearly the whole passage, and was on soundings 12 days before getting in the Capes of the Delaware.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Fort Deposit, Md., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

RASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 16.—Two barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
J. W. Bush, with hay, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:
Senator Wade; Owen Brady; Camilla; Capt. George; Alvin Clark; and Dreadnought, all with coal for NewYork.
The D. Megann and W. H. Talmage, reported yesterday, did not get off, but will leave with those reported above.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship John Williamson, Robertson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst.
Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, from New York for Bremen, passed Dungeness 2d inst.
Ship Arcturus, Edwards, from Liverpool 6th Sept. for Philadelphia, boarded on the 22d Sept., lat. 50 40, long. 14 20 W., the ship W. J. Hatfield, which arrived at Baltimore 6th inst. from Liverpool, and reported having had forward house stove in, and provisions washed away, and wished to be supplied. The Hatfield furnished the Arcturus with bread, etc.
Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, hence, at Antwerp 1st inst.
Steamship Norman, Boggs, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Barque Bertha Temple, McKee, hence, at Liverpool 6th instant.
Barque Maggie Hammond, Evans, hence, at Belfast 4th instant.
Barque Hannibal, Nieman, hence, at Constantinople 21st ult. via Barcelona.
Barque F. W. Gutschke, Dantzig, hence for Stettin, was off Copenhagen 30th ult.
Barquentine White Cloud, Freeman, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Brig Cosmos, Parsons, hence, at Boston 14th inst.
Brig Sportsman, Morton, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Brig Kennebec, Miner, from Portland for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 15th inst.
Brig Eliza McNeil, Small, at Marseilles 31st ult. from New York.
Brig George E. Dale sailed from Holmes' Hole 15th inst.
Schr Little Rock, Richmond, hence, at Richmond 15th instant.
Schrs Alice B., Alley; J. D. McCarthy, Crowell; and S. A. Hammond, Wiley, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Schr Margie, McFadden, hence, at Portland 14th inst.
Schrs Maggie J. Chadwick, Coan; Howard, Griffin; F. Nickerson, Kelley; Maria Roxanna, Palmer; Emma, Hall; M. C. Moseley, Uram; and J. Stroup, Crawford, hence, at Boston 14th inst.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 11th instant.
Schr John Stockton, hence at Lynn 3d inst.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, hence, at Savannah 12th instant.
Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 12th inst.
Schr Sarah A. Boice, Yates, hence, at Salem 14th inst.
Schr A. C. Buckley, Buckley, hence, at Danvers 6th instant.
Schr Chas. E. Smith, Hanson; Lena Hunter, Perry; and Sarah Clark, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.
Schr L. S. Stevens, Smalley, hence, at Providence 14th instant.
Schr Gilbert Greene, Westcott, hence, at Pawtucket 13th inst.
Schr Oriole, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.
Schr John M. Dennis, Thurlow, hence, at Portland 13th instant.
Schrs G. R. Murney, Murney; H. Allen, Tatem; Kansas, Blackston; Sophia Wilson, Howell; and C. B. McSaane, hence, at Washington, D. C., 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

During this month the iron buoys marking objects in Narragansett Bay, Fisher's Island Sound, Long Island Sound, New Haven harbor, and New York Lower Bay and Harbor, will be removed, and spar buoys substituted for the winter.

Captain Ricker, of schr M. L. Hartlett, reports the spar buoy, marking the entrance to Norwalk, has been dragged from its place by a schooner anchoring over its moorings. It now lays about one mile and a half SE. from its original position.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 562 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27mfm 6m No. 207 N. SECOND Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27 at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN....$100 | STEERAGE....$30
To London....105 | To London....40
To Paris....115 | To Paris....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool....$80 | Liverpool....$30
Halifax....30 | Halifax....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$3
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, November 18, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURSDAY, November 25. 2 23§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 8§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869.

☞ To-morrow being Thanksgiving-Day, there will be no paper issued from the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In accordance with the recommendation of the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to-morrow will be observed as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty for the fruits of the earth and the manifold blessings of the year that is drawing to a close. Thanksgiving day is a Puritan idea, and it was originally intended to supersede Christmas as a religious festival. Christmas, however, has come to be observed by all classes and denominations. The old Puritan prejudices against it as a "popish" observance having gradually died out. Thanksgiving day, too, has grown into general favor, and it is no longer regarded as a Puritanical innovation. The perfect propriety of such a festival has commended it to the people of every creed, and made it one of the most popular of our holidays.

The last year has been one of unusual prosperity to the American people, and it is fitting that an acknowledgment of the blessings we enjoy should be made to the Giver of all good. The harvests have been plentiful, and our wealth has increased in many ways, while the disagreements growing out of our civil war have rapidly been settled, and the prospects of a reign of an uninterrupted period of peace and prosperity in the future are such as to cause general feelings of thanksgiving in all sections of the country, and to secure a proper observance of the festival of to-morrow by persons of all shades of religious and political opinion.

THE CHURCH AND THE FENIANS.

We published yesterday an abstract of the pastoral recently issued by Cardinal Cullen to the Irish clergy, in which he begs his reverend brethren to exhort the young men of their flocks against Fenianism, and to threaten them with the penalty of excommunication if they do not abandon all connection with secret political societies. His denunciations of the "dreadful crime of murder" will meet the hearty approval of all honorable and humane men, but we do not wonder that many Irishmen persist in attempts to organize resistance to British tyranny and misgovernment, despite the mandates of their favorite Church. The Catholic clergy have reason to be grateful for the recent action of Parliament on the disendowment bill. It has given a strong proof of the readiness of English politicians to take care of their peculiar interests, and Cardinal Cullen no doubt feels in duty bound to show his appreciation of the services of Mr. Gladstone and his Whig compeers by assisting them in maintaining peace and order in the oppressed Emerald Isle. But even though priests and prime ministers be satisfied with the situation, the people continue to manifest their discontent with a system that still reeks with rank injustice; and in the absence of any better and manlier way for securing concert of action, they establish secret societies. They have so often had their public demonstrations crushed out in a tyrannical method by the British authorities, and their leaders have so often been tried, imprisoned, exiled, or executed, that we do not wonder at their imitation of the Italian and Spanish examples which are so strongly condemned by Cardinal Cullen. They must either submit tamely or prepare secretly for effective antagonism to their oppressors, and much as we may condemn the outrages and crimes by which their cause is sometimes stained, their worst wickedness is innocence itself when compared with the many infamous wrongs which have been perpetrated and sanctioned by the British Government. There is something radically wrong in the system of administration which in a period of seven hundred years has failed to pacify and conciliate a subjugated people. And vain as their aspirations for independence may prove, they will continue to find some form of expression for their righteous indignation until more of their old burdens are removed. If Mr. Gladstone follows up the Disendowment bill by a law abolishing and reforming the notoriously unjust features of the present Irish land system, he will do more to suppress Fenianism and kindred combinations than Cardinal Cullen can accomplish by a hundred pastorals. He will strive in vain to establish permanent tranquillity if he does not give to the working farmers and peasantry of the island a fair chance to reap the fruits of their labors, or if he fails to avert the storms of indignation which are continually created by summary evictions. Much as the Irishmen desire that Irishmen may rule Ireland, a great step towards pacification would be made if Englishmen learned to rule it justly and well.

JEWISH REFORM.

The conservatism of the Jewish Church is its most remarkable and characteristic feature, and, to the ordinary observer, it would seem impossible that there should ever be any material change in its creed or ceremonials without a total abrogation of all that renders the Hebrews a distinct and separate people. There nevertheless does exist among the Jews a party of progress that is striving to do away with observances that seem to be obsolete, and bring Judaism to a position more in accordance with the spirit of the age. A conference of persons claiming rabbinical authority was recently held in this city, and a series of resolutions were passed by them which created much astonishment both among the Jews and Christians. By the press generally these resolutions have been commended as showing a progressive spirit, and a desire to break down the barriers that exist between the Jews and their neighbors of different nationalities and creeds. By many, and perhaps a large majority, of the Jews, however, the action of these representatives of the progressive party has been received with decided disapprobation. On our fifth page we publish a communication from the learned Rabbi S. Morais, which explains the position of the Israelites who adhere, in spite of every adverse circumstances, to the religion of their forefathers. It is the fashion now-a-days to commend any evidences of a progressive spirit, in religious bodies especially, and the idea of Judaism making an advance is so striking that it has been applauded without due consideration of all the facts of the case. A little reflection ought to convince any one, however, that the position taken by Mr. Morais is the only correct one from a Jewish standpoint.

There is but one progressive step that a Jew can make, and that is to accept Christianity. The law as given by Moses is precise and definite in every particular, and it is impossible that any changes can be made without overturning the whole fabric and utterly destroying the hopes that have supported generation after generation of Jews for the last eighteen centuries.

It is not our duty to enter upon a discussion of the merits of the Jewish and the Christian religions, or to take sides one way or the other in the differences that exist among the Jews themselves. We merely wish to present this subject from an impartial standpoint, and to show that such a thing as progressive Judaism is an impossibility. When Judaism becomes progressive it ceases to be Judaism any longer, in the Scriptural acceptation of the term, and it loses its influence alike with Hebrew and Gentile. The manner in which the Israelitish people have clung to the religion of Moses is one of the most wonderful things in the history of the human race, and the unchangeableness of this religion is its most remarkable feature. The Christian believes that the Mosaic law is abrogated by Christianity; but to the Jew, who still looks for the coming of the Messiah, the law as given by Moses on Sinai is in as full force to-day as when it was revealed to His chosen people by Jehovah amid the thunders and earthquakes centuries ago, after they had come out of Egypt to take possession of the promised land. As Rabbi Morais says:—

"To a conscientious Israelite, the last conference is then but a mad attempt to erase with a stroke of the pen what the finger of God wrote in characters of fire. To the discerning Christian, who understands progress mainly to be the improvement of the mind and the heart, it must now appear an empty avowal of heterodox views."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—THE ALEXANDER and NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES unite in worship To-morrow. Service in the North Broad Street Church, corner of Green, at 11 o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. STRYKER. Subject—"Thanksgiving for Presbyterian Reunion." Singing by the North Broad Street choir, under the leadership of Professor BISHOP. All invited.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, West CHESNUT Street.—Special Thanksgiving service To-morrow Morning at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. PELTZ. Special choral exercises by the celebrated Young People's Choir, under the leadership of J. M. EVANS, Esq.

☞ A UNION THANKSGIVING MEETING of the TENTH, SPRING GARDEN, and FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCHES will be held at the Fourth Baptist Church, FIFTH and SUTTONWOOD Streets, on Thursday Morning at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. LEWIS P. HORNBERGER.

☞ UNION SERVICES.—THE FIRST AND THIRD REFORMED CHURCHES and the NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will unite To-morrow. Services in the First Reformed Church, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. C. WADSWORTH, D. D.

☞ SECOND MORAVIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets. Rev. H. S. HOFFMAN will preach To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock. Subject—"Causes for National Thanksgiving." All welcome.

☞ UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICES of TRINITY and ARCH Street M. E. CHURCHES, in ARCH Street M. E. CHURCH, To-Morrow, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Mr. HUMPHREYS, Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church.

☞ THE BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS.—A Thanksgiving Sermon, by Rev. Mr. MARCH, To-morrow (Thanksgiving) Morning, at 11 o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach a Thanksgiving Sermon in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D.D., Pastor, will preach a Thanksgiving Sermon To-morrow at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Save the Foundations."

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach To-morrow (Thanksgiving day), at 11 o'clock.

☞ RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held on Thanksgiving Day in the UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of TENTH and LOCUST Streets, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

☞ MINUTE MEN FOR JESUS AND SISTERS OF MERCY, at HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 18, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A CAPITAL INVESTMENT,

with

GOOD SECURITY

AGAINST MISHAPS,

May now be made in

WINTER SUITS

Of Melton Silk Mixtures of Cheviots.

WINTER SUITS

Of Plaid, Stripe, and Diagonal Cassimeres.

WINTER SUITS

With Double-Breasted Walking Jacket.

WINTER SUITS

For Evening Dress, ready for immediate use.

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. [19 26]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S AGGONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 6] No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR IS NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Articles useful or fancy, in every department, and in great variety, will be found upon the tables at fair, remunerative prices. The Restaurant is completely organized for supplying substantials as well as delicacies. Music every evening, under the direction of Carl Sentz.
The Fair will be open in the Afternoon and Evening of Thanksgiving day. 11 17 5t

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 15, 1869.
THURSDAY (Thanksgiving) this office will close at 10 o'clock A. M. The usual early delivery and collection and late evening collection will be made.
It HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

☞ H. C. BLAIR'S SONS,
APOTHECARIES,
EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
have established a Branch Store at the S. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where they will dispense Pure Drugs, and physicians can rely on getting the best of everything. 11 17 thstu6tp

☞ CARD OF THANKS TO DR. SAMUEL T. E. BECK, No. 40 BOND Street, NEW YORK.
My Dear Sir:—Accept my sincere thanks for your kind and skillful treatment. I am now as well and strong as I ever was; in fact, have more vigor and endurance than I could have thought possible to attain for one so debilitated. My present health I owe to your care, and will always remember you with gratitude.
Very thankfully yours,
11 15 3t* EDWARD GORTON,
Philadelphia.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DECORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 2 3mrp

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 328 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 2 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made at the Department of Highways, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 30, 1869, for the contract to pave Thirty-fifth street, from Warren street to Lancaster avenue. All persons interested are requested to be present.
11 17 3t JOHNSON & BRO., Contractors.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 412 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
11 10 tf CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtj10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 29

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 5

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf6

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2] FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

FINE WINTER CLOTHES!!!!

Fall gives way to Winter.
In Winter we
Need the most
Excellent clothing.

Walk in, and examine the suits!
Inducements such as never yet offered!
Now is the time to purchase!
Throngs of old and new customers
Embracing the opportunity at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Coats, Pants, and Vest! The Stoutest! The Best!
Look, and be satisfied!
Overcoats ridiculously low!
Thick, warm, stout suits!
Hurry and buy them.
Every description of
SNOW SUITS!

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Fine Winter Clothes
Are unsurpassed
In excellence, style, quality, and
CHEAP—CHEAP—CHEAP—CHEAPNESS!

Great Brown Hall,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MINCED MEAT.

THANKSGIVING!

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

A Good MINCE PIE for Thanksgiving. 11 15 4t

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

TRASK & WHITING

HAVE REFITTED STORE,

Nos. 39 and 41 North EIGHTH Street,

Between Market and Arch streets,

(Formerly Lang's.)

And are now offering to the ladies of Philadelphia a large and entirely new stock of

DRY GOODS.

We enumerate a few of the Special Bargains:—

500 dozen Ladies' All-linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, wide hems, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
7-8 All-linen Loom Table Damask, at 46 cents.
8-4 Half Bleached do., at 75 cents.
8-4 All-linen extra heavy Double Satin Damask, at $1·12.
36-inch Dice Huckaback Towels, extra heavy, at 25 cents.
Extra Heavy Quality Towels, at 12½c.
Extra All-linen Table Napkins, at $1·37½ per dozen.
Heavy Canton Flannels, at 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Extra Heavy Shaker Flannels, at 50 cents.
2000 Yards New Style Delaines, at 15 cents, same as sold at 25 cents in other stores.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Gents', in all Varieties.

50 dozen Bleached and Brown Balbriggan Hose, extra long top, at 62½c.
100 dozen Merino Hose, at 12½ cents.
200 dozen Bleached and Brown Fleeced do., at 31 cents.
Rochdale Super Extra Blankets, All-wool, at $4·50 per pair.

GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.

We sell the EMPRESS KID GLOVES at 87½ cents per pair, which is a better Glove than is sold in other stores at $1·00. All sizes and colors.

Also, the best $2·00 Kid Glove at $1·62½, in black, colors, and all sizes, every pair warranted.

A full line of DRESS GOODS, in all the new and desirable fabrics.

A full line of MOURNING GOODS, in the popular varieties, at less than the usual prices.

IN BLACK SILKS

We offer special inducements, being imported expressly for us. We warrant them free from imperfection, and not to crack or break, and of unusual durability.

Our connections with EASTERN MANUFACTURERS are such that we can offer all DOMESTIC GOODS at WHOLESALE PRICES, and in many cases at lower rates than other RETAILERS PAY FOR THEIR GOODS.

Our Customers will please bear in mind that in buying our Goods they are paying but a SINGLE PROFIT between the MANUFACTURER and the CONSUMER.

Believing that the **ONE-PRICE SYSTEM** is the only honorable one, we shall adhere to it in all cases. **NO ARTICLE** allowed to be misrepresented; and any article not proving **AS** represented can be returned.

TRASK & WHITING

NEW STORE,

Nos. 39 and 41 N. EIGHTH St.,

11 17 w6t rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDING,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of [11 20 wfm6wrp

Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION
BY
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ASTRACHANS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

631 CHESNUT STREET.

EDWARD LAFOURCADE, IRWIN & CO.
PREPARATORY TO
REMOVAL,
OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
And all descriptions of Piece Goods for
MEN'S WEAR,
AT [11 17 6t4p
Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving an entire new stock of
Fall and Winter Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 28 w

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 5 mwf6p

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.
New York. Paris. [3 10 4

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.
Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to
The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10 rp

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 45 cents per lb.
FINE DEHESA RAISINS.
FINEST PRINCESS PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
FINE LAYER FIGS.
CHOICE MEDICINAL WINES AND BRANDIES.
OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.
COUSTY'S EAST END GROCERY,
No. 118 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 15 mwf17rp BELOW CHESNUT.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS. Our labels and cases have been imitated. Beware of substitution. Ask for QUINTON TOMATOES.
YOUR THANKSGIVING DINNER
Will not be complete without the
Quinton Tomatoes.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET,
11 17 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPORTANT.
GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT
T. L. Jacobs & Co.'s,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
a large and well-selected stock of red and white Shaker Flannel, Merino, and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, British super-stout Half Hose, Fine Dress Shirts for men and boys, Collars, Ties, Cravats, and Bows, and a general and complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of superior quality, at the lowest rates. Every article warranted to be as represented, and straightforward, fair dealing carefully adhered to. 11 17 2m

BRANDY.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.
This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.
S. BRANNAN & CO.,
11 17 6t Sole Agents, No. 66 BROAD Street, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROADS.
THANKSGIVING EXCURSION
FOR
NEW YORK.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
$4 FOR THE ROUND TRIP.
Will be sold from Philadelphia, for ALL TRAINS of November 17 and 18, good to return from New York November 18 and 19, by any of the trains except New York and Washington Through Lines.
11 W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1869.

The Pneumatic-Despatch Company.

Perhaps I should not be very far out in my calculations if I should say that not more than one in ten thousand of those who travel up and down Broadway realize the fact that that thoroughfare is being undermined and tunnelled in the vicinity of Warren street. Excavations are being made there under the direction of the Pneumatic-Despatch Company, whose motto seems to consist in the two words "keep mum." Mum the company has kept in spite of the repeated attempts of reporters to interview it against its will. Nevertheless, since the work in which they are engaged is in some sense a public work, and since it is fair to presume that the public has some natural concern for its own safety, it is conceivable that that public *should* speculate as to the possibility of Broadway and Warren street, at their intersections, some day or other caving in. Walking along and crossing Broadway are dangerous enough as it is, without any collateral jeopardy being thrown in. To be sure, "those" Hansom cabs have not yet made the assurance of being run over doubly sure, but the old jumble of horses, handcarts, stages, cabs, brick-piles, drays, furniture-wagons and what not is sufficiently perilous. To return to the Pneumatic Despatch Company, however, it has long been mysteriously at work under Broadway, having for the base of its operations the basement of Devlin & Co.'s store, on Warren street. The earth dug out is disposed of in the most cautious manner, as though the workmen were committing felony. No one but the officers of the company and the workmen employed there are permitted to enter that dirt-sanctum. Rumor says that the excavations have already penetrated as far as the foundations of the Astor House, and the company says—that is, when the company can be brought to say anything whatsoever—that it has only just begun to excavate a small tunnel, of size just sufficient to admit the passage of a diminutive freight car. What is the truth of the matter I should like to know. Some of these days, when the blockade between the Astor House and the new Post Office grounds is a little worse than usual, are we going to have an earthquake-like rent just in that spot, and a precipitation of people and vehicles into the chasm beneath, among bursting gas-pipes and water-pipes? I hope not.]

Miss Tackaberry Tackled.

Among the questions started by some of the incredulous visitors at Miss Tackaberry's *seances* at Irving Hall is, whether Miss Tackaberry is a masculine woman or a feminine boy. A portion of these questioners incline to a belief in the medium's masculinity, and one strong-minded feminine correspondent of a certain newspaper offers to hand him one hundred dollars, on condition that he will allow her to demonstrate this question of sex. If Mr. Tackaberry accepts, that $100 will have been more easily made than the proceeds of any *seances* hitherto given.

The Sorosis.

The ladies comprising this Sorosis have just come from their monthly victuals at Delmonico's. It has been some time, however, since much has been publicly said about them. Perhaps some of you have forgotten its objects. Let me recapitulate them, as well as my memory of the solferino-printed circulars will permit. It is intended to promote agreeable and useful relations among women of literary and artistic tastes; to be entirely independent of sectionalism or partisanship; to recognize women of thought, taste, intelligence, culture, and humanity everywhere, when those qualities have found an expression in outward life and work; to establish an order among women that shall render them helpful to each other, and remove in some degree barriers which custom and etiquette place in the way of friendly intercourse and united action; to afford women an opportunity for the discussion of such facts and principles as promise to exert an influence on the welfare of women and of society; and to seek, as members, representative women in literature, art, and philanthropy. At present the Sorosis is without a President. Its Vice-Presidents are Fanny Barron, Fanny Fern, Mary Owen, Mary C. Greeley, Jennie June, and Emily Faithful. The initiation fee is five dollars, and the members meet once a month for business, lunch, and social conversation, every member bearing a proportion of the expense incurred. These literary lunches are substantial and palatable without being luxurious—tea, toast, cold mutton, cold chicken, stewed tripe, coffee, ice-cream, and Eglish cheese forming the principal dainties. The individual expenses do not come to more than one dollar per meeting.

The Frog-Town Rangers.

This elegant society celebrated their annual ball last night at Thomas' Garden. It was an exceedingly undressed affair. The fantastic costumes resembled the burlesque inventions of a Clodoche troupe, and the can-can was danced in a broader style than was ever seen upon the boards of the French Theatre, the Grand Opera House, or the Fifth Avenue. The atmosphere was perfumed with bad gin and cabbage-leaf cigars. Did you ever see a ball-room simulated upon the stage of the Old Bowery? Do you remember the frowzy costumes, the tinselled trains from whose tatters dust rise in clouds as the women swept along? Such was the scene, upon an indefinitely extended scale, at the ball of the Frog-Town Rangers.

"Lights and Shadows of London."

Mr. Tayleure has at length produced the play of *London*, said to be the joint production of Messrs. Clarke and Robinson. The scenery is very fine, indeed, too fine for truthfulness, for all the localities look as though they were bran new. The play has literary merit, but deserves to be classed with such picturesque sensations as *After Dark*, the *Streets of New York, Under the Gaslight*, etc.

ALI BABA.

JEWISH REFORM.

The Question from the Orthodox Hebrew Standpoint.

We find in the columns of a morning contemporary the following communication from a distinguished Jewish divine of this city. It will be read with interest by all who are concerned in the welfare of the Jewish Church:—

Your paper published a series of resolutions, passed by thirteen Israelites who claim rabbinical authority. Those born in the ancient faith know that Rabbis are the appointed guardians of biblical and traditional laws. Hence, they must at a glance have discovered the anomaly presented by such resolutions. But the Christian public, naturally less conversant with Jewish matters, may have reasonably judged from the ideas set forth at the late convention that the Hebrew Church is in a state of dissolution. To correct that impression, I will say:—The utterances of the men who assembled at the private residence of Dr. S. Hirsch will be condemned in every ecclesiastical court properly constituted; and remain unheeded by the largest majority of Israelites. With this assertion, resting upon historical evidences, the whole subject might be dismissed. But the minds of Americans have been drawn to the doings of a few, who exhibit themselves before the world as advocates of progress, and, indirectly, cast reflections upon thousands who discard their views. The press also has commented eulogistically upon the propositions emanating from the so-called Rabbinical Conference, but without clearly understanding their purport. It is needful, therefore, to explain why they are inadmissible; to show how they betray a degree of rashness unbecoming all intelligent beings, but specially a body of men who presume to legislate for an entire people.

That certain dogmas, accepted by the Synagogue, have been rejected; that the restoration of Israel to the patriarchal land was declared a false hope, though standing on strong scriptural grounds; that the resurrection was pronounced a belief without any foundation notwithstanding that the Bible may be quoted in its support, is, comparatively, of little importance; for that circumstance could not materially effect the perseverance of a religion which demands of votaries only attendance to prescribed duties. But when it was resolved to alter the features of the whole matrimonial status in Israel, by renouncing the powers which ecclesiastical authorities have ever exercised, to decide whether the bond of wedlock might or might not be severed; by permitting a wife to contract a second marriage without possessing a full knowledge that her husband's absence is occasioned by death, then questions most weighty in their results were disposed of in a manner reprehensibly hasty. It has been a just pride of the Hebrews that domestic relations among them have, in general, been happy. For, despite the insinuation thrown out at the late convention, that according to the traditional mode of performing the marriage ceremony, the bride is a nonentity—still faithful wives and the fondest of mothers adorn the Jewish Church. The stringency of the rules about matrimony, which to the thoughtless appear unnecessary, and consequently calling for modification, proved a wholesome restraint both on parents and children; and while it effected the Divine ordination to keep Israel a distinct race, it furnished society with men and women of no doubtful extraction. Wherefore, their attempt to change that, the moral advantage of which time has demonstrated? The answer to this query is contained in the third section of the eighth resolution. Had the thirteen Rabbis who met last week in our city been sincere in their declaration touching the "selection of Israel as a religious people," they would have trembled at the mere harboring of the idea which that section embodies. But imbued, on the contrary, with notions antagonistic to that belief, bent upon removing every trace of the ancient covenant, they did not scruple to proclaim the rite of circumcision a useless institution. True, they feared public opinion among their brethren, and therefore disguised their thought; but not so that it can be easily fathomed.

To a conscientious Israelite, the last conference is then but a mad effort to erase with a stroke of the pen what the finger of God wrote in characters of fire. To the discerning Christian, who understands progress mainly to be the improvement of the mind and of the heart, it must now obviously appear an empty avowal of certain heterodox views.

November, 1869. S. MORAIS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mozart's great opera of *The Magic Flute* will be given this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT *Borgia* will be performed for the last time this evening.

To-morrow there will be a Thanksgiving matinee, when Robertson's comedy of *School* will be given, and in the evening the popular drama of *The Workmen of New York; or, The Curse of Strong Drink*, will be brought out.

Miss Keene has a number of novelties in preparation, including *Bella*, a new play, said to be by Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, and *Patrice*, by a new author. We hope sincerely that these may prove to be works of real merit, and sufficiently attractive to encourage both the authors and the manager. There is, certainly, plenty of literary merit in this country that might be devoted to play-writing, if it were made as certain and remunerative as other branches of literary work, and a reasonably good American drama is certainly deserving of the consideration of the public, and profit.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Othello."

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when the popular drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Lost at Sea* will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive entertainment will be offered this evening.

There will be a Thanksgiving matinee to morrow.

SIGNOR BLITZ will appear at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening in one of his pleasing entertainments.

The Signor will give a Thanksgiving matinee tomorrow for the benefit of the young folks.

THE GREAT "MORAL" EXHIBITION of living curiosities from the late Barnum's Museum in New York is now at the Assembly Building. Three grand levees will be given to-morrow.

MR. CARL WOLFSOHN will give his first matinee of the season at the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Friday.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

THE PONKYVILLE LECTURES.—Mr. William L. Dennis will lecture this evening at the Assembly Building on the subject of "Social Fossils."

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*

STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE LIVE IN THREE CLIMATES.—In this country we have, at different seasons of the year, the temperature of three climates. Our springs and autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the temperate zones: our midsummers are torrid, and our midwinters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, are, upon the whole, conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to contract them. The chief and most annoying of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which, since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the spring and fall, but more especially in the fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally aggravated. The profuse expenditure of the animal fluids under the burning sun of summer is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent, and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will rouse it from its lethargy, and brace and invigorate without irritating or inflaming it. This tonic has been provided in the wonderful vegetable preparation which has replaced, in a great measure, all the old palliatives formerly prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder could not be radically cured. The success of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspepsia, acute or chronic, has effectually exploded this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

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AND
FANCY VELVET AND SILK VESTINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN THE
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WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms? Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess of Mind, Weakness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy Appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

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ELEGANT VASES, BRONZES, ETC.—The closing sale of Pandolfini & Co.'s importations of elegant Italian Vases and Mantel Ornaments will take place this evening at Birch & Son's auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family
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(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

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MARRIED.

JONES—BISSOUT.—At No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. Andrew Mansbip, on the 7th instant, Mr. BRADFORD R. JONES, of Brooklyn, New York, to Miss HENRIETTA FRANCES BISSOUT, of Camden, N. J.

MITCHELL—PRICE.—On Tuesday, November 16, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, HENRY POST MITCHELL, of New York, to REBECCA SIMMONS, daughter of Joseph Price.

QUIRK—KEYSER.—On the 25th of March, Mr. FRANK W. QUIRK to Miss E. FANNIE KEYSER, eldest daughter of the late William W. Keyser, both of this city.

DIED.

ASHBY.—On the evening of the 16th instant, HOWARD LUKENS, only child of Charles C. and Sallie S. Ashby, aged 21 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 810 N. Sixteenth street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Peace.

BAKER.—Near Stockton, California, October 27, of typhoid fever, Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK BAKER, of Kentucky, late of Philadelphia, in the 25th year of his age.

CLEMENT.—On the 15th inst., KIMBER CLEMENT, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Rowandtown, Camden county, N. J., on Thursday, November 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DEWEES.—On the 16th instant, ELIZABETH DEWEES, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also U. O of Pythagorians, No. 1; Oriental Temple, No. 4, of the Masonic Tie; and Juniata Tent, No. 37, D. of E., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 1243 Cass street, on Friday morning, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Flourtown.

KERR.—On the 15th instant, NORMAN M. KERR.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 327 Pine street, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. (Washington and Alexandria papers please copy.)

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65 cent All-Wool Poplins, 50c.
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$1·75 Silk Rolled Poplins, 1·37½
$2 Silk Rolled Corded Poplins, $1·75.
$20 Lyons Velvet at $15 per yard.
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75 cent Mixed Double Poid, 50 cents.
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$2·50 Black Silks, $2.
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$8·50 Double Shawls, $6·50.
$8·00 Double Shawls, $7·0.
$10·00 Double Shawls, $7·50.
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$5·50 Arab Shawls, $3·98.
$1·50 Blue-Black Velveteen, $1·25.
$2·00 Blue Black Velveteen, $1·50.
$2·75 Blue-Black Velveteen, $2·50.
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Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50c., 75c., to $1.
Gents' Merino Drawers and Shirts, 75c., $1, 1·25.
Ladies' Merino Underwear, $1, 1·25, to 1·50.
Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
La Belle Kid Gloves, $1 25
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Men's Kid Gloves, $1·25, 1·50, and 2·00.
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1869.
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Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.
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ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf
SHAWLS.
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
(Open and closed centre).
BROCHE SHAWLS,
(Open and closed centre).
Stripe Blanket Shawls,
Plaid Blanket Shawls.
India Scarfs.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Grey Twilled Flannels, from 31 to 50 cents.
Fine Grey Flannels for Skirting.
Heavy Twilled Flannels, medicated dye.
White Domet Flannels from 25 to 50 cents.
Good White All-wool Flannels, from 31 to 62½ cts.
Shaker Flannels, in all grades, from 33 cents up.
Fine Ballardvale Flannels in all numbers.
Opera Flannels in all shades.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. 8w5

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
SHEETING LINEN, NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINEN, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINEN, TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN, BIRD-EYES,
ETC. ETC.
Also, a full line of
BLANKETS.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Fancy Dry Goods Business of
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; 25 by 235 feet.
This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 2 2m

DRY GOODS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
Just received, 300 dozen Duchess Paris Kid Gloves $1 pair.
Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice colors.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves, cheap.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 31, 38, 50, 62½, 75c., up to $1.
Children's Blue and Scarlet Cloth Gloves, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents, Merino Vests and Pants.
100 dozen Hemstitched Hdkfs. A job lot, 25 cents, worth 35 cents.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 19, 25, 31, 38, 45, 50, 62c.
Ladies' and Gents' Corded Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., in new designs.
Bargains in Linen Goods, in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, Bird-Eye Linens, Nursery Bird-Eyes, best makes.
Shirting Linens.
A large assortment of Blankets at $3·50, $3·87, $4, $4·50, $5, $5·75, $6, $6·50, $7·25, $8·50, $9, $10, up to $15 a pair.
FLANNELS. FLANNELS. FLANNELS
All Wool Flannels, 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c, $1.
Ballardvale Flannels, Shaker Flannels, and Domestic Flannels.
Red and Gray, Plain and Twilled Flannels, etc.
Plain All Wool Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins, Plaid Poplins, Stripe Poplins, etc.
BLACK SILKS.
Black Silks, good qualities, cheap.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, 75c., up to $1·25.
Water-Proof Cloth, $1, $1·25, $1·40, $1·50 and $1·65 per yard.
PRICE & WOOD,
10 21 sw N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

223 FARIES & WARNER, 223
North Ninth Street, above Race.
Green and Blue Plaids, 25c.
All-wool Blue Plaid Poplins, 50c.
Black Alpaca Poplins, 37½, 50, 65, and 75c.
Double-warp Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
White Alpacas, Scarlet and White Merinos.
VELVETEENS, VELVETEENS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
One bale yard-wide all-wool Flannel.
Celebrated make, 37½c., usual price, 45c.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 33, 37½, etc.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, etc.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All-wool Blankets, $4·25, $4·50, $5·50, $6, etc.
Waterproofs, $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 75, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, etc.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c. up.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Underwear.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' silk-faced Gloves, 25c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 12½c.
Bargains in Hosiery, Hdkfs., Gloves, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,
11 13 sw2t ABOVE RACE.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14swtD31 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

FURS.
510. 510.
FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.
RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, MINK,
SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRACHAN, ETC.
All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.
JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 510 ARCH STREET,
11 5 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

SABLE FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY
The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,
No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 44 years ago.
10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

CARPETINGS, ETC.
50 CENT ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPETS.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
Northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,
will open this morning from Auction:—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 52, 62, 75, 87, $1, $1·12.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 31, 37, 45, 50c.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 50 and $1·62.
Imperial three-ply Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75.
Tapestry Ingrain Carpets, only $1·37.
Hemp Carpets, 25, 31, 37, 40c.
Rag and List Carpets, 37, 45, 50, 62, 75c.
Floor Oil Cloth, 40, 45, 50, 62, 75c
Gilt-bordered Window Shades, 75c. to $3.
White Window Holland, 25, 31, 37, 38c.
Woollen Crumb Cloths, 87, 92, 98, $1·0.
Woollen Druggets, $1 25, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75.
Damask Venetian Stair and Entry Carpets, 87c.
500 Pairs White Blankets, $3 to $12.
500 Quilted Comfortables, $1·75 to $4·50.
500 Woollen Coverlets, $2, $2·75, to $6 50
Chinchilla and Beaver Cloth

[Written for the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

Mrs. Jennison's Thanksgiving Guest

BY A. E. LANCASTER.

Of all the sad experiences which have come home to me and left their impress upon my heart, none is sadder than that connected with Arthur Tillary, who, more years ago than I care to recollect now, first became my guest on the day before Thanksgiving Day.

A fortnight previous to this, a gentleman, a perfect stranger, had called upon me and asked for a few moments' interview. On going into the parlor I found myself confronted with a tall and most gentlemanly-looking man. His was no pigmy order of beauty. It was stern and massive. His voice was deep and rich, and he spoke like a man accustomed to be obeyed. The only thing about him which struck me as being particularly disagreeable was his cold, glittering grey eyes. These were fixed upon me slowly, deliberately, relentlessly, whenever he spoke, and whenever I answered him.

Were the rooms which I had advertised still untaken? They were. Could he see them? He could. They consisted of a bedroom and a sitting-room opening out of one another, and commanding such a view as was alone worth the price asked for them. I will venture to say that no one in the suburbs had rooms to let commanding a more spacious and picturesque *coup d'œil* than was to be seen from those windows.

My visitor regarded the rooms attentively, and seemed to be very well pleased. The mirrors, the lace curtains, the carpets, the bed-hangings, the fauteuils, the lounges, all underwent the rapid yet careful inspection which the connoisseur is accustomed to make, and when he had completed his examination he announced himself quite satisfied, and promised to communicate with me in a few days.

The few days passed, and the expected communication came. It was to the effect that I might consider the rooms engaged, on my own terms, from the following Wednesday, and that their occupant would be Mr. Arthur Tillary, the brother-in-law of the strange gentleman who had called upon me.

I got my rooms ready, and I pride myself in saying that they never looked nicer. The weather was particularly cold for that season of the year, so I caused Elizabeth, the housemaid, to build a rousing fire in the grate, so that at any rate his welcome might be warm.

At about five o'clock in the afternoon of the day on which he was expected I was sitting at the front parlor window, when I was aroused by the opening of the gate at the edge of the lawn which extends in front of the house. In an instant I knew that this must be my gentleman. He was an excessively fine-looking man, of perhaps forty years of age. His fine black hair had already become thickly interspersed with grey. His complexion was florid, but not enough so to possess that beefy look which too often ensanguines the British skin. As he approached nearer, I could see that his eyes were of a deep, serene blue, and shaded by thick lashes that were almost black. But in every nook and corner of his grand face dwelt the indications and beginnings of such beaming smiles, the expression of such a disposition to make the best of things, and insure happiness to all it found itself in contact with, that I found myself lost in admiration of my lodger before he raised his hand to the bell.

Well, if ever any man understood the art of making himself at home, and setting himself at ease, Arthur Tillary was surely that man. We had dinner at half-past six, and at half-past six, just as though he had been living with me for the last twenty years, instead of hardly more than twenty minutes, he took the bottom of my table, and assisted me in the carving. I don't know when I felt more thankful; for when two dishes, each demanding a carver, are placed at opposite ends of the table, and only one individual willing to officiate in that capacity is present, what is that one individual to do? This had been precisely my position during the many months I had taken boarders, and how grateful I felt to Mr. Tillary for halving that duty with me, I cannot easily express.

He chatted all dinner most gaily, yet always with discretion and taste; had something to say to everyone, and said the pleasantest things with such a charming air of sincerity that you never despised yourself for yielding to it as flattery. Yet his was not the success of the mere brilliant adventurer. Had it been discovered the next hour that he was a penniless impostor, foisting himself upon me, a poor widow, for the sordid sake of getting gratis board and lodging for a few weeks, I will venture to say that any one would have exclaimed that he had played the gentleman to perfection.

After dinner he joined our little party in the parlor, played and sang for us, told us of his travels in Europe and his adventures in Africa, and finally started off to bed about midnight, after having fairly captivated all our unsuspicious hearts, and that was the last I saw of Arthur Tillary for several days; and here the mystery commences.

At breakfast-time next morning he did not appear. My experience, however, had acquainted me with numerous odd and exceptional specimens of humanity, and I was not at all surprised to receive word from Mr. Tillary, through James, my long-tried and trusty man-servant, that he was not feeling very well, and did not care about any breakfast being either kept or sent in to him. I generally endeavor to let my lodgers be happy in their own way, and after satisfying myself that nothing serious was the matter, felt prepared at any rate to meet him at lunch.

Lunch came, but no Mr. Tillary. Dinner-hour arrived, and our favorite guest was absent. Still the same message was sent from the sick-room, that all he desired was perfect rest and quiet, as he should probably be as well as ever on the morrow.

For once I allowed my better judgment to be overruled. He had looked so good, and he had behaved so well—with such perfection of good-breeding and good-heartedness—that I suspected no deception, and would have been the first to scout such an idea. Credulous and mistaken as I was, I allowed the whole of the next day to pass, contenting myself with the messages received from the sick-room, and with sending to the invalid all the little tempting delicacies which my culinary imagination could conjure up.

That day was a particularly busy one with me, for it was Thanksgiving Day, and all my boarders remained at home, excepting for an hour or two in the morning, when some of them went to church. However, when our Thanksgiving feasting was over—for it was feast-day and not fast-day with us—and the last filbert had been cracked, and the last glass of sherry swallowed, and the whole house had fallen asleep, I too laid my head on the pillow, thankful that the set *season* for thankfulness was over, and that I might luxuriously yawn off into sleep my discontent at the unequal distribution of blessings in this tantalizing world.

The door of my bed-room was locked, but that of the adjoining room, in which my two young children were sleeping, had unaccountably been left open. I could hear their gentle breathing as I lay awake, and I was just dropping off myself when I was thrilled, as wide awake as I had ever been in my life, by a strange, ponderous, muffled sound, which resembled nothing so much as the footsteps of an elephant trying to get up stairs.

I had not time to speculate as to what it could be before I heard it stop before my bed-room door. For a moment or two there was perfect silence, all the more horribly tantalizing from the mysterious sounds that had preceded it. Then there was a sweeping, hurried, indefinite motion over the panels of the door. I could endure it no longer, but, starting to my feet, exclaimed:—

"Who's there?"

A voice which I did not recognize, in a deep, hoarse, yet perfectly distinct whisper, replied:—

"Brandy! brandy! I want brandy!" For an instant or two there was the same sweeping, hurried, indefinite motion, as of huge hands blindly feeling their way over the panels of the chamber door; then the ponderous, muffled tread repeated itself, and an instant after I turned sick with horror, as I heard the frightful step enter the next room, that occupied by my children, and commenced wandering uncertainly around there.

Frightened as I was, I took no time for thought, but leaping from the bed, rushed through the open door that connected the two apartments. I scarcely know what I expected, or what I thought, but I certainly was not prepared for the sight I encountered. By the dim light of the gas, turned down very low, and shaded, I saw Mr. Tillary bending in his night-shirt over the bed occupied by my children, and fumbling, with actions indescribable, over their counterpane.

Some faint gleams of the beauty of his natural expression must have shone in his face, or I could not possibly have recognized it under the hideous distortion of the moment. Every feature was inflamed and swollen. The eyeballs burned like molten lead, a crimson flush was on his cheeks, and his lips were parted with a panting expression that was horribly repulsive. I don't know what words I used, as I pulled my dressing-gown around me, and preserved just enough presence of mind not to ring the bell.

It was well that I did not betray any timidity at that moment, for seeing me apparently calm, and looking steadfastly at him, he knelt down on the floor, and repeated in the same low, distinct whisper I had heard a few moments ago at my bedroom door:—

"Brandy! brandy! give me brandy!" at the same time pawing the carpet with his hands, as a wild beast might use his claws.

I woke one of the children and sent him up stairs to wake James and Elizabeth and send them to me. Then I addressed myself to the miserable man at my feet, and by dint of entreaties and kind words got him down stairs and into his bed. Upon turning on the light in his room, however, a most unexpected and disastrous spectacle was presented.

The atmosphere was poisoned with the perfumes of almost every species of malt and spirituous liquor. In many cases, so eager had been the haste of the wretched monomaniac that he had not stopped to pull the corks, but had broken the necks of the bottles, and drank their contents at the imminent risk of cutting his mouth into slices. At least a dozen broken-necked champagne bottles were on the mantel-piece; uncounted Scotch ale bottles were flung in a heap under the bed, and from some not quite emptied ones the frothy liquid was streaming over my nice new carpet. Sherry and brown stout, and gin, and brandy, and whisky alternated with one another over the various pieces of furniture. Under his pillow I found a three-quarter empty phial of McMunn's Elixir, and upon a little stand by his bedside were several bottles containing various preparations of ether. In fact, the whole room was such a pandemonium as only the long-established drunkard could get up who had been furnished with illimitable means and granted a *carte blanche*.

When James came down he acknowledged, tremblingly, that he had been accessory to the poor wanderer's present condition. Mr. Tillary, it seems, had bribed him to procure the different articles for him, and they had been surreptitiously brought in, either when I had been out, or engaged in some distant part of the house. Of course, I dismissed James on the instant, and Elizabeth and I turned our attention to Mr. Tillary himself.

We sent for the nearest doctor, and about two o'clock in the morning the doctor came. What he said confirmed my worst suspicions. Everything, he remarked, supported the belief that the case was one of confirmed, incurable drunkenness. The broken necks of the bottles, the heterogeneous assortment of liquors, the condition and appearance of the patient, were sufficient evidence of that. Whether he could live was doubtful. The doctor, himself, who was a personal friend of mine, remained with us watching until morning. We bathed his feet in hot water, put a bladder filled with ice around his head, every half hour the doctor administered a teaspoonful of the potion he had prepared, and I sat at the bedside, holding and stroking the poor patient's hands, but he clung to me with the touching confidence with which the child clings to its mother.

Well, after days of anxious nursing we brought him through alive, at last, but through such depths of despair as it has never been my lot to witness in any one else since. Immediately that the first effects of the liquor had subsided, he grew as gentle as a child, entreated my forgiveness with an abjectness and a self-crimination that were painful, and hung upon my looks and motions with an intensity that would have embarrassed me had he been less weak and wretched, less in need of every loving word that could be spoken or act that could be done. With the devil of drink cast out of him, he was an angel once again.

When he was sufficiently restored to be able to sit up and converse at length—which was not until after the lapse of a week—I told him what I had done, viz.:—That from some papers and memorandum-books I had found among his clothes, I had learned the address of his wife, and had written to her. I can never hope to make you realize the expression of despair which deepened upon his gentle, handsome face when I told him this. After looking at me intently for a moment with trembling lips, he clasped his hands, let them fall idly upon his knees, and bending his head low, while the tears coursed down his cheeks, asked simply whether there was any answer.

There had been no answer—a fact at which I was somewhat surprised myself. A week more passed, and my patient had passed from convalescence to health, and still no answer came. Meanwhile his money was drained, and Mr. Tillary was evidently anxious to conceal from me his brother-in-law's address in the city. All the other boarders in the house intimated that I was a fool for my pains. My most intimate friend, Mrs. Pimperley, who had lived with me ever since I had taken boarders, openly declared that she believed I was fond of drunken men, and as for Major Stemstand—a gentleman who had the suite of rooms on the second floor, and whom I could least afford to lose—he told me in confidence that if Mr. Tillary didn't leave the house, he would. But then I knew he was only joking. To think of the Major pretending to get along without me!

At length there came an answer—a brief note addressed to me from Mrs. Tillary. It was very politely but very distantly worded, and most cold in tone. She made a charming little apology for her husband's conduct, explained that his case was quite hopeless; that she had not given up all attempts to live with him until the thing had repeatedly proved itself an impossibility; but that Mr. Tillary was quite aware of the sole condition on which she would again consent to reside under the same roof with him as his wife. That condition was that no intoxicating beverage of any kind should pass his lips for two years, and that those two years should be passed outside the walls of the asylum.

Outside the walls of the asylum! I shuddered at these words. Could it be that this unhappy being, so fair, so noble, so intellectual, so innately good as I felt he must be, could ever have been classed with those madmen or miscreants, call them what you will, whom the justice of society relegates to the custody of bolt and bar? Determined to clear up the mystery, and to learn all now that I know so much, I handed the letter to Mr. Tillary, and watched him while he read it.

Then, at last, I learned the truth, though it was told me piecemeal, with faltering tongue, and a frame quivering with deep emotion. And his story was this:—That the habit of intoxication had beset him for the past fifteen years, until it had grown with him a monomania; that he had wearied and worn out the patience of every friend he had in the world, not omitting his own wife; that in one of his fits of semi-consciousness he had signed papers which had for ever taken away from him the control of his own property, which was large, and handed it over to his brother-in-law, the gentleman who had called upon me; that finally, one day, more than a year ago, upon recovering from a profound lethargy, induced by intoxication, he had found himself within the walls of a private insane asylum, spoken of by its proprietor by the more euphemistic title of *maison de sante;* that he was kept a close prisoner there by reason of the physician's certificate that had been procured, until the proprietor of the place had no good excuse for detaining him longer, and had pronounced him cured for the time being; that his brother-in-law had voluntarily supplied him with money and offered to procure rooms for him at my house, assuring him that his wife should join him there; that this was a conspiracy between the brother and sister for once more getting him under lock and key, for that they well knew that if he had money enough in his pocket, he could not resist the temptation to drink, and that if I did not conceal him, or at least express my willingness to receive him as a permanent inmate of my family, two of the keepers from the asylum, attended by his brother-in-law, might be expected to take him away at any moment.

I was dreadfully troubled. I could have wept myself just to see him weep, and hear his solemn protestations of sorrow, and his resolutions to amend. I firmly believe that had circumstances admitted of his remaining with me, I might have wielded over him the restraining influence which he had not found elsewhere. With me he was as docile as a child. All that he needed was firmness and kindness exercised towards him by some one whom he respected and loved. I verily believe that, had I been left to my own impulses, Arthur Tillary would have been with me to-day, a good, a happy, a useful man.

But that was not to be. Early one December morning I went to the city to make some purchases, to call on some friends, and remain at the house of a relative until the following day. It was one of those mild summer-like mornings which sometimes happen with us even in December, and Mr. Tillary, who had walked down the path in front of the house to open the gate for me, stood there bareheaded for a few moments, the sun shining full upon his beautiful iron-grey hair and splendid figure. He kissed his hand to me and waved me a glad good-bye. I nodded my head and said:—"I shall see you early to-morrow"—and that is the last I ever saw of Arthur Tillary.

Upon reaching home next day, Elizabeth met me at the door.

"Oh, Mrs. Jennison!" she exclaimed, "did you meet them?"

"Them? Whom?"

"Mr. Tillary, and his brother-in-law, ma'am, and two men!"

I sank down upon the nearest chair, feeling as though the throbbing of my heart must be heard all over the house, and heard what Elizabeth had to say. From that it appeared that the previous evening Mr. Tillary's brother-in-law had arrived; that the two gentlemen had dined together on apparently good terms, although Mr. Tillary had at first evinced symptoms of strong excitement. After dinner the visitor had sent for some brandy, and from what Elizabeth said I had no doubts, and still have none, that the wretch left no means untried to persuade Mr. Tillary to take that first glass which, with his temperament, meant ruin to body and soul. At any rate he was put to bed that night in a state of profound intoxication. To what extent he was plied by his brother-in-law during the night and in the early morning, of course Elizabeth could not say, but soon after breakfast the villain left the house, and only returned in company with two keepers from the asylum, who had remained all night at a neighboring hotel, who, under the brother-in-law's orders, took Mr. Tillary away with them in the morning, in a state of deep unconsciousness, and who, I subsequently had my reasons to believe, had been bribed by him for that purpose.

Once, and only once after, I met the villain who had so wrested the ends of the law as to ruin the body and soul of an innocent man. His name was Fondruth. He was walking in the street at the time, but I instantly went up to him, planted myself in his path, and said:—

"Mr. Fondruth, how dare you have suffered your brother-in-law, Mr. Tillary, to become an inmate of my house that Thanksgiving Day, well knowing his weakness as you did?—how dare you have behaved to him and me so villainously?"

He looked at me for a moment with his cold, passionless grey eyes. On the only other occasion on which I had ever seen him his language and manners had been those of a perfect gentleman, so that I was completely taken aback by the following answer:—

"It is your business," he said, never removing his eyes, "to satisfy yourself as to the reference of those you take. You should not have been such a fool."

He would have passed on, but I detained him, my hand upon his arm, for I was sick with thinking what might have happened to an existence with which mine had once been so intimately, yet so briefly connected, and which might have become so fair and peaceful.

"Mr. Tillary," I said, "your brother-in-law—what of him?"

"Poor Tillary!" he exclaimed, with a gloomy smile, in which there was some scorn. "He is as dead to this world, by this time, as though he were in the grave. He is a confirmed epileptic, my dear Mrs. Jennison. He passes his life between four walls, and I doubt whether even you could soothe his ravings now. Good morning."

And raising his hat, he passed from my sight, and I never saw him again.

But often as Thanksgiving Day comes round, there float to me tender, tearful memories of the gentle-dispositioned, sweet-minded man who might have been so much, under different surroundings and more loving influences; and I cannot but believe—anything to the contrary notwithstanding—that He who laid aside his Godhead and became human, will yet give poor Arthur Tillary a chance in that better world which we all hope for.

DRY GOODS.

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FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL R. MASSEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LAMBERT R. MASSEY, trustee of the above estate, and report distribution of the balance, will meet all parties interested on MONDAY, November 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at his office.
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

OUT OF WORK.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are always thousands seeking employment in every great city—this one especially—and many more at this season than at others. They may generally be classified as follows:—

1. Those who know how to do nothing;
2. Those who can do something, but nothing that any one wants to pay them for doing;
3. Those who are not willing to do what they can do and might find to do, but will only work at something lighter, more genteel, and better paid;
4. Those who insist on staying where there is no work for them, instead of seeking it where it might be found.

This last-named class is very large, very miserable, and quite undeserving of sympathy or pity. If one were to go blubbering about that he had fished for pearls in a Long Island pond, or dug for gold in the South Jersey sands throughout the last six months, yet had not realized one cent from the proceeds, people would reasonably ask what right he had to squander his time on such a hopeless folly; yet day by day we hear this story:—"I came to New York in search of a clerkship—have been looking for one intently these three months—have not yet found an opening—have spent all my money, and pawned my spare clothes—won't you lend me money to get away with?" What right has one who acts thus madly to help or sympathy? What right had he to idle away genial months in evidently hopeless quest of employment in an overcrowded pursuit, when he might have found work in a week if he had chosen to do such as was needed, instead of persisting in a vain quest of that which was not?

There is not a man or woman too many in the world, and not one more than might have work if he or she would seek it aright. Though this is the dull season, yet there is still work to be had. But a few days since planters were in New Orleans hiring stout laborers (white) to work on sugar estates for $45 per month and board. This is a high rate; but there are tens of thousands of mere diggers now grading new railroad tracks at $1·50 to $2 per day all over our country. Men are wanted to cut timber in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the South; chopping cordwood is just beginning in the vicinity of most railroads; ditching and draining were never more active than now, and a good deal of building or repairing is in progress all over the country. Here and there work stops and men are discharged; as the premium on gold declines nearly everything else is sold cheaper, and wages share the downward tendency; but there is still work for those who can do and will seek it aright.

But here is the difficulty. Too many imitate the drunken vagabond hired to dig potatoes, who, reproved for not doing so, managed to hiccough out, "If you want your potatoes dug, just fetch 'em on: I ain't going to run all over the lot after them." They squat down in great cities till they overcrowd them, and then grumble that work is so scarce and rents so high—both their own fault. Here are scores of servant girls applying to the Labor Bureau for places, but when offered them a few miles in the country, turning away abruptly, and saying, "I won't leave the city." Had they been born here, this would not seem so irrational and infatuated.

We object to this crowding into cities that it tends inevitably to the degradation of labor. The employer and the employed should stand on a footing of perfect equality so far as obligation is concerned. A wants B's work; B wants A's money; they make a bargain and exchange commodities to mutual advantage. If B does his work faithfully and well, he is under no more obligation to A than A is under to him. But if A *don't* want B's work, but is importuned into hiring him in order to keep him out of the almshouse, then the case is bravely altered. B is now a cringing beggar, eating the bitter bread of dependence and virtual charity. He has sunk from manhood's high estate, and has dragged labor a good way after him. Every working man is injured and degraded by him.

There are a hundred thousand men in this city to-day who ought to have long since found their way to the public lands, each secured a quarter-section thereof, and made of it a home evermore. Had they done this, they would have aided to elevate labor instead of conspiring to drag it down.

"But," the slothful man says, "there is a lion in the way!" It costs money to reach the public lands; it costs years of patient, earnest labor to make of a wild quarter-section a comfortable home. The poor pioneer must put up a very rough log cabin and be content with its shelter for years; he must live on coarse, simple food, and wear coarse, patched clothing; and he must work hard through nearly every hour of light, Sundays excepted. He must "work out" for the means which pay for breaking up his virgin prairie; if he gets each acre broken for a week of his own faithful labor, he must be thankful. The life of a thrifty pioneer is by no means an easy one; and it will take him from ten to twenty years to improve and fence his tract so as to secure him the comforts of life. And yet there are hundreds of thousands now living who have reason bitterly to lament that they did not attempt this ten to thirty years ago.

No man is obliged to be a pioneer; but it is every one's duty to find something to do and then do it. And it is very dubious charity and worse economy to set men or women to doing work that is not wanted rather than feed them and start them along to some place where their services are really needed.

In summer, when almost every farmer wants more help and pays good wages, and when travelling is a luxury, even though you go afoot and sleep under a tree, thousands cling to the city in idleness, vainly looking for "something to do." Now that winter is at hand, this class say, "Why should we go into the country? The weather is inclement, and nobody wants to hire us." Perhaps not, if you are a dead beat who can do nothing; but you should look for labor where it may possibly be found, rather than where you know that it cannot be. If you can render aught of real service to mankind, in the way of productive labor, you will find a chance, if at all, where much is to be done and there are but few to do it. Don't settle down into hopeless beggary, but put off while you have still shoe-leather, and keep on till you find something to do!

RUMORED FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have a rumor from Washington to the effect that the President, in his forthcoming message to Congress, will make particular reference to the national finances, and that he will suggest the desirability of adopting measures to insure a speedy resumption of specie payments. With regard to the action of General Grant's administration on the national finances nothing can be said but in commendation. The President set out with the purpose to execute the laws and to collect faithfully the revenue, and he has succeeded. We see the result in the enormous returns of the revenue, in the expenditures that have been cut down, and in the surplus of forty-five millions applied to the reduction of the debt, in excess of the sinking fund, during a period of eight months of his administration. So far, then, as the administrative action of General Grant's Government in this matter goes, the President can speak proudly to Congress, and the country will endorse what he may say.

The policy, too, of the President, as indicated by our Washington news, relative to funding the debt at a lower rate of interest and of keeping up the income of the Treasury till that can be accomplished, will meet with the approbation of both Congress and the people. It is the common sense view of the subject. In all such matters General Grant is eminently practical. Every one, except, perhaps, the bondholders, will admit that the interest on the public debt is too high—that the burden upon the people is too heavy—and that the result of this high rate of interest and untaxed investments in Government securities is to absorb the active capital of the country and to check our material progress. People will not invest in enterprises which tend to develop the country while they can get six per cent. in gold or eight per cent. on currency on money put into United States bonds, which are free also from taxation. In every way, both as a heavy burden upon the taxpayers and as absorbing active capital that would be employed in the development of the country, the present high rate of interest on the debt is a great evil and ought to be reduced. Then it is a wise and statesmanlike idea to keep up the large income of the Treasury by not prematurely taking off the taxes, so as to raise the credit of the Government and to fund the debt on the lowest terms possible. It is evident, too, that the President does not regard the national debt a national blessing, for he wisely desires the liquidation of it as soon as possible. A large permanent debt, like a great standing army, is inimical to republican institutions and freedom, and should be got rid of as soon as practicable.

Now, however, we come to a subject on which the President is less practical, if his views be reported correctly—that is the subject of returning to specie payments. It is said he will suggest the necessity of speedily returning to or forcing specie payments. True, this report comes with the qualifying remark that the President has not yet determined upon the manner of effecting this object, and that he may leave the entire question to Congress, after merely suggesting that something should be done. We have more confidence in this last statement about the President not having determined upon the manner of returning to specie payments than in the practicability of the idea. The truth is General Grant will go beyond his depth if he attempts to carry out the notion of the on-to-specie-payment theorists. Eminently practical as he is in military affairs and in administrative action, and remarkable as he is for strong common sense, he will plunge into waters beyond his depth if he should take up the old bullionist theory of forcing specie payments. General Grant, we suppose, knows little on this subject, and may be influenced by the Secretary of the Treasury and other narrow-minded men who have but one crude idea on the currency question. If a metallic basis for the currency be desirable, we can never reach that by any forcing process without overwhelming disaster. Unless we are prepared to bankrupt the whole country and to create such a revulsion as has never occurred before in this country, we must let the currency alone and leave the return of specie payments to the laws of nature and trade. However, there is little for Congress doing anything so reckless and destructive. The country is doing very well under the presene currency, and if the debt be funded at a lower interest and the burdens of the people lightened, it will do still better. With our enormous debt now held abroad and the exchanges so much against us we should, with a gold basis, be at the mercy of foreign capitalists. The Bank of England could at any time cause a suspension of specie payments here again and throw the whole business of the country into confusion. The late Wall street operation of locking up gold was nothing to the effect that would be produced by the drain of some millions of specie whenever foreign capitalists or the Bank of England chose to put on the screws. Specie payments would prove a fiction, and probably we should soon have to suspend again. The only safe course to pursue is to leave the currency alone and to let the country grow up gradually to specie payments in accordance with the laws of nature and trade.

THE NEW ALLIANCE IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The announcement from our own correspondent at St. Petersburg foreshadows a new and startling complication in European politics. The statement is that a proposal has been submitted by Prince Gortschakoff to the French Minister for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia, France, and Austria. The alliance is to exist for three years; it binds each party to maintain a standing army, and the treaty is renewable upon six months' notice.

It is true that this plan is only as yet proposed by one power to another, but Prince Gortschakoff is too cautious and experienced a diplomatist to venture publicly on a move of great importance unless he had ascertained beforehand the reception it was likely to meet with. The suggestion, we may be very confident, will not take the Emperor Napoleon by surprise. It may be one of the direct results of the meeting between the Czar and the Emperor some time ago—agreed upon at the time, but delayed by motives of policy. The Russian Government would never have invited the attention of the world to a project which had not been privately discussed between the powers principally concerned in it.

The new alliance would almost certainly be the harbinger of new troubles in Europe. Two out of the three powers thus leagued together have been with difficulty restrained from springing at the throat of Prussia. Austria has great losses and terrible defeats to avenge, and the long-desired rectification of frontiers to accomplish. If Russia can be induced to connive at these designs, neither France nor Austria would begrudge the Muscovite the gratification of striking a deadly blow at Turkey. It is easy enough, then, to estimate what each party to the alliance has to gain by a scheme which is a serious menace to the peace of Europe. France might recover her old place in the world, and humble the pride of Prussia. Austria might at least partly repair the ravages which the needle-gun inflicted upon her, and wipe out the bitter memories of Sadowa. And Russia might hope to drive out the Crescent from Constantinople, even if she did not push her Central-Asian outposts still further towards British India.

We are only discussing probabilities, and it may happen that the rumored alliance will never come into existence. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg, from whom the news comes, has access to special sources of information, and he is not likely to have been misled in a matter of so much consequence. But the attitude of England may induce Napoleon to pause before entering into a league which undoubtedly could bode no good for any but the contracting powers. We need not recount the obligations which Napoleon owes to England. Great Britain recognized him first, and her countenance and support have enabled him to pass safely through many critical stages of his career. Hitherto he has clung closely to his alliance with England, and certainly has not shown himself ungrateful for it. But the new alliance would indicate a change in his feelings and his policy. The event would render the close of this year memorable, for in all probability it would prove the letting out of the waters of strife, and no man could tell how far the flood might extend.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

From the N. Y. World.

We do not propose to derogate in the least from the special dishonesty of the persons especially implicated by the disclosures of the Custom House frauds. Neither do we wish to avert the blame which the present administration has justly incurred for the scandalous recklessness with which it has appointed incompetent persons to office. But behind all this is the fact that the tariff under which these swindles have been brought to light, and under which far greater swindles have doubtless been perpetrated with impunity, is one which offers every facility to unscrupulous placemen to aggrandize the mselves.

This tariff is perhaps the most unintelligible piece of legislation which has been put upon the statute book of any civilized nation in our day. In England, in France, and in every other country which has enjoyed enlightened economical legislation, the import duties are levied upon comparatively few articles, and those of luxury rather than use, in accordance with a predetermined principle which the mind of an average custom house official is capable to apply to the particular cases which come before him. Here, however, not only is there an absurd multiplicity of dutiable articles, but there is absolutely no common scale of charges upon these. In other words, our tariff is no tariff at all.

The difference between the simplicity of the European system and the complication of our own is easily accounted for. There, duties are levied for revenue. Here, they are levied for protection. As no Congressional committee is competent, of its own knowledge, to fix a general scale of duties sufficient for this purpose, it is obliged to take counsel of the American producer or manufacturer in every instance. According to the varying incompetence or the varying greed of these classes the duties are fixed—a moderate rate upon this article, an exorbitant rate upon that other of the same species—and the result is an amorphous botch of incongruities and compromises.

No man can understand it. No man can explain it. No man can apply it. Amid this universal and inevitable ignorance, thieves thrive and honest importers suffer. If the collector were an archangel, with a staff of appraising seraphs, they would not be able to administer such a set of unwise and dishonest laws wisely and honestly. And when they are more fallible mortals, it is not to be looked for that irretrievable errors and gross and undetectable frauds should not occur in the collection of revenue. Of course this does not relieve the immediate delinquents of their responsibility. If such offenses must needs come, nevertheless woe unto them by whom they come.

An Awful Old Musket.

Mark Twain tells the following story, related by a fellow passenger, who, being bantered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he loaded an old Queen Anne's musket for his father once, whereupon he gave the following:—

You see, the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds, and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a single barrelled shot gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne musket that weighed a ton, made a report like a thunder clap, and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the musket sometimes, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down, and so I took her to the hired man and asked him how to load her, because it was out in the field.

"Hiram," said he, "do you see these marks on the stock, an X and a V, on each side of the Queen's crown? Well, that means ten balls and five slugs—that is her load."

"But how much powder?"

"Oh," he says, "it don't matter; put in three or four handfulls."

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had sense enough to see that—and started out. I levelled on a good many blackbirds; but every time I went to pull the trigger, I shut my eyes and winked. I was afraid of her kick. Towards sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man resting on the porch.

"Been out hunting, have ye?"

"Yes, sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything sir—didn't shoot her off—was afraid she would kick (I knew blamed well she would)."

"Gimme that gun!" the old man said, as mad as sin.

And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger. And the next moment I heard the earthquake, and heard the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark was torn off from that sappling like there was a hail storm. The old man's shoulder was set back three inches and his jaw turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for three days. Cholera nor nothing else can scare me the way I was scared that time.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION! REMOVAL. DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE, removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods. VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker, No. 1433 SOUTH Street.
10 30 1m

DAVID FLEMMING, CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER, No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market. Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC. ESTABLISHED IN 1840. MEAD & ROBBINS, SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON, Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of SILVER PLATED WARES. We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented. CUTLERY. Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required. N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut, 10 1 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC. NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS, LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS, CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS. Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly COTTON, WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

MILLINERY. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET. OPEN THIS DAY, 10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2·50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices. 40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1·50 per yard; reduced from $2. 16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4·50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value. Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos, With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin. BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, 5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 619 ARCH Street. 23

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET, ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC. BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK. A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY. Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates. WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 8 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm

DR. R. J. LEVIS HAS REMOVED TO THE northwest corner of ARCH and THIRTEENTH Streets. 11 10 10t*

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES No. 2120 CHESNUT Street. 11 3 wfm

GOODS FOR THE LADIES. CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES. MRS. M. A. BINDER, NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET. Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct. Bargains opening daily in— Black Guipure Laces. Black Thread Laces. Pointe Applique Laces. Valenciennes Laces. Pointe Collars. Thread Collars. Lace Veils. Pointe, Appliqus, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs. French Muslin. Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. Alter Laces, all widths. Bridal Veils and Wreaths. Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair. White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses. Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc. Particular attention given to DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING. Satisfactory system of DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT. Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices. Roman Ties and Sashes. Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets. Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuth§

BLANK BOOKS. BLANK BOOKS. The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety OF FULL AND HALF-BOUND BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, PASS, COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC. To be found in this city, is at the OLD ESTABLISHED Blank Book Manufactory OF JAS. B. SMITH & CO., No. 27 South SEVENTH St.. 9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WANTS. WANTED—AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and all to sell BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES. BY OLIVE LOGAN, *The Great Reformer of the Stage,* who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world REVEALED AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuthssm

CARRIAGES. GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Stree BELOW WALNUT. A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuth For Sale at Reduced Prices.

FOR SALE. RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required. CHARLES MORAN, Trustee, And Special Master Commissioner. Address, New York City. HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants. Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 10 27 thtuth§ 1

LOST. LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):— No. 4165, $1000, dated October 5, 1864. 4966, $500, " " 5, 1864. 4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864. 5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864. $8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE, 9 9 ths28t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 rp5

WIRE WORK. GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows. IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences. Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed. ROBERT WOOD & CO., 7 8 stuth3m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

AUCTION SALES. M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET. SPECIAL SALE OF FINE PLATED WARE, HANDSOME TEA SETS, FINE IVORY TABLE CUTLERY, ETC. On Wednesday Afternoon, At 3 o'clock, and Evening, at 7½ o'clock, an excellent collection of Fine Plated Ware, including handsome tea sets, ice-water pitchers, castors, butter dishes, forks and spoons, fine ivory table cutlery, etc. RICH IMPORTED FANCY GOODS. Also, in the evening, an invoice of rich imported fancy goods, satchels, cabas, companions, port-monnaies, etc. 11 15 3t

NOTICE.—Thursday next, November 18, being Thanksgiving Day, our regular sale of furniture, etc., will take place on Friday, November 19th.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, STOVES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. On Friday Morning, November 19th, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—3 handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush; walnut parlor furniture, covered with reps and hair cloth, library and dining-room furniture, walnut chamber suits, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, 2 rosewood grand pianos; French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsome walnut wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension, centre, and bouquet tables, lounges, sofa bedsteads, arm chairs, etageres, hat stands, office furniture, oil paintings and engravings, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china and glassware, sewing machines, chandeliers, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, cabinet-maker's bench, handsome velvet, Brussels and other carpets, oil cloth, etc. TO BANKS AND BANKERS. Also, 2 large burglar-proof safes, with patent combination locks, made by Evans & Watson. PIANOS. Also, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Ihlseng & Narresen, N. Y. Also, superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Wilhelm & Schuler. 2 rosewood grand pianos. BOOKCASES. Also, 4 superior oak bookcases, made by Moore & Campion. 11 15 3t

Peremptory Sale at the Fairmount Iron Works. FRAME BUILDINGS, PIG IRON, CAST WHEELS, STEEL, IRON FLOOR PLATES, OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, November 24, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the Fairmount Iron Works, Coates street wharf, river Schuylkill, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, 20 tons mottled pig-iron, cast-iron wheels, etc.; pedestals, assorted sizes; iron floor plates, cast steel; blacksmiths' bellows; large Frame Mill Building (to be sold in sections); board and rail fencing, old lumber, empty barrels, office furniture, fire-proof, by Herring, etc. 11 17 5t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC. On Friday Morning, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 13 5t

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED GOODS FOR CASH, On Friday Morning, November 19, embracing the stock of Messrs. Herzberg, Goodman & Co., damaged at the late fire, consisting of hosiery, gloves, white goods, shirts and drawers, corsets, trimmings, hoop skirts, veil barages, suspenders, cutlery, etc. ALSO, SOUND GOODS, On four months' credit, including travelling shirts, clothing, shirt fronts, ties, tailors' trimmings, fancy goods, etc. 11 15 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, On Monday Morning, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 16 4t Also, A SPECIAL SALE OF SHAWLS, BY ORDER OF KUTTER, LUCKEMEYER & CO. Particulars hereafter.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC., On Tuesday Morning, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 17 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor. SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF DRUGS, GLASS JARS AND BOTTLES, SHOW-CASES, FANCY GOODS, ETC. On Saturday Morning, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, the entire stock of a retail drug store, fine glass bottles and jars, show cases, etc. [11 13 6t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE. On Monday, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, will be sold, without reserve— STOCKS. Estate of James J. Martin, deceased. 32 shares Steamship Dock Company. 30 shares do. do. do. 26 shares do. do. do. 24 shares do. do. do. 1-10 interest in the Big Hickory Association of Warren county. 150 shares Wood Preserving Co. of Pennsylvania. 50 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad. 1 share Mercantile Library. REAL ESTATE. THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 704 S. Fifteenth street. THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 703 Wyoming street. BUILDING LOT, S. Sixth street, above South. THREE-STORY DWELLING, N. Thirteenth street, above Girard avenue. [11 13 7t

Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of the late John Bartram, deceased. VERY VALUABLE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, Rare American and Foreign Coins and Medals, Etc. On Monday and Tuesday Afternoons, Nov. 29 and 30, commencing each day at 3½ o'clock, the entire large and very valuable Numismatic Collection, rare American and foreign specimens, etc. Particulars hereafter. Catalogues one week previous to sale. [11 12 7t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC. On Friday Morning, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 11 15 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street, Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street. ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE; CHICKERING, Hallet & Davis, Meyer, and Fisher Piano Fortes; Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Mantel and Pier Glasses; Mattresses and Beds; Velocipedes; China; Glassware; Paintings and Engravings; Fire-proof; Office Desks and Tables; Cottage Suits; Tin Toilet Sets; Stoves; Kitchen Utensils, etc. On Friday Morning, Nov. 19, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, will be sold, a large stock of elegant cabinet furniture, both new and second-hand, comprising—12 suits of parlor furniture, covered with brocatelle, plush, reps and hair cloth; library suits, covered with plain and striped reps; about 30 walnut and cottage suits of chamber furniture, with wardrobes to match; large and small bookcases and sideboards; chairs, tables, and lounges of every various kinds; fine hair and spring mattresses; feather beds and bedding; china and glassware; velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; chandeliers; gas-consuming and cook stoves; cabinet-makers' bench; cooking utensils, etc. ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.—Also, 8 rosewood Piano-fortes, by Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Meyer, Fisher and others. It

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PATENTS. WILLIAM S. IRWIN, GENERAL PATENT AGENT, No. 406 LIBRARY STREET. OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF. AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC. TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE. BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 1 1

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1869. On the petition of HENRY BESSEMER, of London, England, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 11th day of November, 1856, for fourteen years from the 12th day of February, 1856, for an improvement in MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 11th day of January next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of January next, and that said petition be heard on the 26th day of January next. Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents. 11 17 w2t

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE. COOPER'S POINT, N. J. 8 9 tf HUNDT & HOFFMAN.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs, and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market sts. 11 4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANHOOD"—LECTURE BY HON. JAMES POLLOCK AT CHESTER.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, National Hall, Chester, was well filled last evening by an intelligent audience. The occasion was the delivery of a lecture by the Hon. James Pollock, of this city, on the intellectual development of mankind as portrayed by history. The object of the lecture was a purely charitable one, and was given under the auspices of Post Wildie, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chester.

At 8 o'clock Dr. Theodore S. Christman came forward and said that, at the request of the committee, he would introduce Colonel Bosbyshell, the Grand Commander of the Grand Army in this State, who had been requested to introduce to the audience the distinguished lecturer. Colonel Bosbyshell was received with applause. The gentleman prefaced his introduction with a few remarks, in which he said that the order under whose auspices this lecture was being given was accused of being a political one. He would assure his hearers that it had nothing to do with politics, but had far nobler aspirations. It has for its mainspring of action the Heaven-born virtue of charity, and hopes, by that spirit of fraternity that ever clings about companions in arms, to aid, instruct, and educate its comrades and comrades' families. In continuing, the speaker said that the order delighted to honor the men who had stood by the soldiers in the dark days of the war, and at the solicitation of Post Wildie, he took great pleasure in introducing the Hon. James Pollock, a man who gave his oldest son to save the nation's unity, and who himself was one of the few men in office who used his position to aid soldiers into places. The speaker was loudly applauded at the close of his remarks.

Ex-Governor Pollock, in opening, remarked that, as a lecturer, he certainly felt out of place. He had been invited to deliver a lecture, but it was a matter entirely out of his line; yet he was glad to appear before so fine an audience, and whether what he was about to say could be considered as a lecture or not, he felt honored at being called upon. He was pleased to know that on this occasion he was not in the service of any political organization, for, as you have heard, the Grand Army is not a political organization, unless you declare that the brave fellows who stood the shock of battle and who gave their blood for the perpetuation of the nation were politicians. He was always glad to lend his services in behalf of charity, for it, like the bright sun of a glorious May morning, gilds our paths through life and reflects bright shadows wherever it exists. The speaker continued in his remarks by saying that "Manhood" was the prime element of his discourse. He would treat man as he found him, as he affected society, but more particularly as he was represented in the American citizen. In turn the speaker took up man as he was found in different ages and countries from the hour Adam had first appeared upon the earth, and glowingly pictured the different epochs which marked the march of intellect and Christianity and their influences on the human family. The speaker had been called a Scotch-Irishman, and he never denied it; but for all that he was an American. He argued that we all sprang from the Latin or Anglo-Saxon race, and yet the intellectual development as displayed in our Government made us all peculiar and above all Americans. France might boast of her Government, so also England, Russia, and Austria, but none of the people of those countries were free; all were subservient to the State; here the people were supreme and guided the government of the State by their own free will. In ancient times it was a great thing to be a Roman. Paul claimed to be a Roman citizen; a Roman citizen held a position which commanded the admiration and respect of all people, and yet, today the American citizen held a higher position than a resident of Rome ever did, because here we rule; there they were ruled; everything was subject to the State; the people were but subjects. In closing his remarks the lecturer spoke feelingly of our struggles as a nation, and paid a glowing tribute to the youths of the present day, on whom in a few short years would devolve the cares and responsibilities of taking care of the destinies of a great country and a great people. He was loudly applauded at the close of his discourse, and after a few well-chosen remarks, in behalf of Post Wildie, from General Louis Wagner, the audience dispersed, apparently well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

THANKSGIVING.—To-morrow being the day appointed by the Governor of this Commonwealth for the rendition of thanks to the Almighty Dispenser of all things good, it will be generally observed as such by the people throughout the whole State. Services will be held in nearly all of our churches, and a number of Sunday-School anniversaries will also be celebrated. There will be a general suspension of business amongst our mercantile community. Our banks will all be closed, together with the public institutions, schools, etc.

The Post Office carriers will make their early morning and their evening rounds only, and the general office will close at 10 A. M. The Knights of Pythias will pay a visit to their new cemetery (the Greenwood), for the purpose of personal inspection, in the afternoon. A game of base ball will be played on the Athletic grounds between the Silk Stockings and the Blackstone Wrestlers, the proceeds to be devoted to the Bedford Street Mission. The O. A. M. N. C. will celebrate the day at Pennsgrove, N. J.

The First Division Pennsylvania Militia, Major-General Charles M. Prevost commanding, will parade for inspection during the afternoon. The turn-out will, no doubt, be a large one, as most of the commands have been making great preparations for the event for some time past. The line will be formed on Broad street, fronting west, right resting on Master. The line will break from the right to march to the left, and the column will move down Broad to Spring Garden, Spring Garden to Twelfth, Twelfth to Christian, Christian to Broad, Broad to Pine, Pine to Nineteenth, Nineteenth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Broad, and there dismiss. The column will move precisely at three P. M.

Our various places of amusement will all give afternoon performances, with bills prepared expressly for the occasion.

Chesnut street will, as usual, be crowded with promenaders, whilst Broad street will also come in for its share.

The afternoon papers will not be issued. The printers engaged thereon instead of picking type will pick turkey.

The Chief of Police has issued an order granting one day's leave of absence to all members of the force who belong to any military organization, to enable them to turn out.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The atmosphere this morning was decidedly oppressive, more suitable to June than November.

—Tempting set-outs are advertised by the liquor men for to-morrow. The sensible man will eat his dinner at home, be it turkey or beef, and thus avoid intemperance and perhaps worse.

—The dials of the clock in the steeple of St. Augustine's Church should be covered; the clock scarcely ever being in order, they but serve as guys.

—The Sunday Schools attached to our German Reformed churches hold a grand anniversary meeting, at National Hall, to-morrow.

—The Spruce Street Baptist Church, at the northwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets, is slowly approaching completion.

—The Fire Department is Peace. The Good-Will Engine Company has contributed $50 to the Lyle Monument.

—Our military men desire fine weather to-morrow. Jupiter Pluvius, please take notice.

—Old Mortality has been busy amongst the turkey family during the past few days.

—An overloaded stomach is productive of phantasms. Beware!

—There are as good fish in the Delaware as were any ever yet caught.

—Wanted—Jumpers for passenger railway cars in times of fire.

—Watering cider is becoming as popular as watering whisky.

—The water is soon to be shut off from our street fountains.

—Our national disease will gain recruits to-morrow.

—Cruelty to animals—roasting suckling pigs.

—Franklin Institute meeting to-night.

—Press Club meets this afternoon.

—Our City Fathers meet to-day.

THE MILITIA TAX.—The circular now being sent to all classes of the community by the Militia Tax Collector, demanding the payment of said tax under penalty of distraint and sale, contains the following postscript:—

"No authority is vested by law in this office to grant exemptions by reason of age, disability, or previous service in the United States army."

Those exempt under these conditions complain that no information can be had at the office where such exemption can be procured. Would it not be better for the Collector to state on the circular who does attend to the matter, and save trouble for himself?

ARRIVALS.—Hon. Morton McMichael, ex-Mayor of our city, with his family, has arrived safely at home. He reached New York on Monday, by the steamer Russia, where he was met and welcomed by a number of warm personal friends, both of this city and New York.

Mr. McMichael has benefited greatly by his European tour, and appears the very personification of good health. The well-known L. A. Godey, Esq., together with his family, is hourly expected, they having left in the French steamer which is now due.

LEG FRACTURED.—Mrs. Turner, aged about fifty-five, whilst getting off a street car at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, was knocked down by an ash cart and had one of her legs fractured. She was removed to the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad depot, when the leg was set by Drs. Gibbons and Ogier, and from thence she was removed to her residence, at Ninth and Lombard streets. No arrest.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held this morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Assembly Buildings. President Robert Purvis in the chair.

In the absence of the regular secretary, from illness, Miss Annie Heacock, of Montgomery county, was appointed in her place.

The President, in his opening address, spoke of its being the thirty-second anniversary of the society. The work of the society is not yet quite accomplished. Slavery is dead, but the demon still lives in the spirit of caste. The freedmen were nominally free, but yet had to bear the scorn and contempt of the community. The duty of the society will not be accomplished until that great privilege, the ballot, is given to the black man. The platform was declared free, as it has always been, and an invitation was extended to all who may feel interested to address the meeting.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott spoke of the great causes of thankfulness and congratulation for the events of the past year. The fifteenth amendment is very nearly passed. The prejudice against the colored man will pass away as his rights are recognized. A universal gathering to give evidence that the glorying has not been in vain was spoken of, either in New York, Philadelphia, or wherever it may be most convenient.

Mr. Robert Purvis thought it not right to join the hallelujah until fairly out of the woods.

Mr. Charles C. Burleigh spoke of the difficulty with which the enfranchisement of the freedmen in the former slave States was accomplished. The colored man is slow to recognize any show of liberal spirit on the part of the white man. This was to be expected, when we take into account the spirit with which the colored man has been treated for ages. The great prejudice against color will speedily die out, though hardly to be expected in the present generation. But a generation is a short time in the history of a nation, and a shorter time in the history of a race. The colored man will yet stand side by side with his white brother, on a platform far higher than his white brother could have attained by his own exertions.

Miss Mary Grew, the Corresponding Secretary, said she hoped this would be the last annual meeting of the society that it would be necessary to call. She thanked God that the work was approaching consummation. It is no more the day of mob law, Lynch law, and statute law. They no more had to attend anti-slavery meetings in the evening by the light of their burning houses.

The following committees were appointed:—

On Resolutions—Mary Grew, Joseph Post, Elijah Pennypacker, Ellen M. Child, E. H. Corson.

On Finance—E. W. Davis, Annie Shoemaker, and Elizabeth Justice.

Mr. Burleigh was announced to make a formal address at the hall, Eleventh and Wood streets (formerly Stockton's Church), this evening. All were cordially invited to attend, whether approving the objects of the meeting or not.

The Executive Committee gave a verbal report of the doings of the past year.

The committee came together on one afternoon in each month for the purpose of doing what they could to further the passage of the fifteenth amendment, on the supposition that when that is passed the work is done. The freedmen's schools will not be necessary when the ballot is universal. Give the freedman a vote and he will assess the property of the South, and the money thus raised will pay for the maintenance of the schools. The United States now upholds the rights of the freedman at very great expense by, and not without the use of, the ballot. The committee have published some pamphlets and helped the efforts of anti-slavery publications. The *Anti-Slavery Standard's* circulation has been increased by their efforts.

When the fifteenth amendment is passed, the society expects to hold a jubilee somewhere.

Mr. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association, thought that other societies, as well as that of Philadelphia, ought to have part of the credit for the good reception the amendment has had. The Irish Republican Association was one of these.

The following resolutions were offered:—

Resolved, That in the apparent indifference of the Federal Government towards the condition of the colored race in the South, and the persistent and formidable oppression exercised towards them by the white Rebels, we see lamentable evidences of the need of constant vigilance on the part of all the friends of freedom.

Resolved, That every prerogative of citizenship belongs of right to the colored man as to the white man, and is absolutely needful to the former for the maintenance of his personal freedom.

Resolved, That the present imperative duty of the abolitionists is to labor for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, which will secure to the colored man of our country the same constitutional protection that white citizens can claim and enjoy.

Resolved, That in this work we rely on the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* as our great instrumentality for influencing public sentiment in those States where the amendment has not yet been ratified, and in the party which controls the Legislatures of such States; and that we therefore ask for this journal the liberal support of all true friends of the colored man.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the improved tone of the newspaper press of this city and of this Commonwealth, which gives promise that the reforms of the coming age shall find in those interpreters and guides of public opinion, the daily and weekly journals of the land, help instead of hinderance, coadjutors instead of persecutors.

Resolved, That in the progress which has been made in the work of ratifying the fifteenth amendment of the respective States, we greatly rejoice, and are encouraged in our efforts for its completion; and that we look forward with confident hope that the full consummation of our enterprise is at hand.

Resolved, That while we deplore and condemn the continuance and still frequent manifestations of prejudice against color, we look forward with joyful and grateful hope to the time when this prejudice shall utterly disappear, inasmuch as it is *inhuman*, not the natural legitimate outgrowth of man's nature, but the effect of the worse than inhuman, the satanic institution of chattel slavery.

Mr. Kilgore spoke of work which had yet to be done by the society. He said the work would not be done in a few months, and then to be wound up by a grand jollification. There are other kinds of slavery in the United States beside that of four millions of colored men.

The President stated that the object of the society was specific, and did not include other kinds.

Mr. Killgore said that the Democratic party was a great hindrance to the work, but he feared more from the aristocratic Republicans than the hard-working Democrats. After the fifteenth amendment is passed, the country will soon need a sixteenth.

Funds were asked for to send a copy of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* to every member of Congress for one year.

Mr. Burleigh said that it would be untrue to the contract which they had entered into with their friends in the beginning to make other objects the work of the society than that for which they had first been joined together. Other objects have been incidentally connected with the society, as woman's suffrage.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott asked if marriage could not be accounted a species of slavery, inasmuch as the law regarded the wife as the property of the husband.

Mr. Burleigh thought not, because no man is allowed to place his wife upon the block and sell her to another husband. He thought that other societies could be formed from the same material when this society is broken up, for kindred objects, which would be better than changing the aim of the present organization.

Dr. Child remarked that if the members of the Anti-Slavery Society were dragged into a contest for Woman's Rights or some other reform movement, they would be like drafted men, not volunteers, and would be worthless. But the spirit of humanity which had been working in their minds would soon bring recruits from many who are certainly interested, to the ranks of any society which would be formed for any such purpose.

Mr. Kilgore thought that the breaking up of the organization and present working machinery would be a great loss, which it would take some time to repair.

On motion the meeting adjourned to this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.—Yesterday considerable excitement was occasioned in the central portion of the Twentieth ward by the appearance of a grizzly and a black bear in the streets. These animals were roaming about without being attached to chains, and were in possession of three men, who were giving an exhibition of various tricks. Children were alarmed, and were running in all directions. The attention of the police was called to the fact, and a posse was detailed to take the party into custody. They were accordingly arrested at Mervine and Jefferson streets. All were taken to the police station, where the men gave the names of Frank Watson, Cæsar Royal, and Carl Coshong. They were held in $400 bail to answer the charge of maintaining a nuisance and endangering the lives of citizens.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Alderman Lutz has held A. Becker to answer the offense of committing an assault on, with intent to kill, John Lewis. It seems that Becker keeps a tavern at No. 114 South Fourth street. Lewis went into the place last night, and while there engaged in a quarrel with Becker. The parties came to blows, and it is alleged that Becker drew a revolver, three barrels of which he discharged at Lewis. Fortunately neither of the loads took effect.

A STABBING CASE.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night there was a row in the tavern of James Monaghan, at Seventh and St. Mary streets. After it was all over one of the parties, named McIlwee, was found to have sustained a serious injury in the groin, in the shape of a stab. A warrant is now out for the man who is alleged to have inflicted the wound.

FOOT BALL.—A foot-ball match between twenty-two players of the Young America Cricket Club and the Germantown Cricket Club will take place on Thanksgiving Day at 12½ o'clock, on the grounds of the Germantown Club. In the event of rain on that day, the game will be postponed to Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned a young man named Lazarus Leary, on the charge of being concerned in the robbery of Morre's stationary store, South Eighth street, some two weeks ago. A couple of knives were found on the prisoner which had been stolen from the place. The accused was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing on Monday next.

Dennis Mahoney was accused of buying a lot of law books from a boy employed in the office of S. Wagner, Jr., No. 337 S. Third street, knowing them to be stolen. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

Ann Carney, accused of stabbing the man Sweeney at Seventh and St. Mary streets, last night, was committed for a further hearing on Friday. Her victim is now lying in a critical condition at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Michael O'Brien, a boot-black, was charged with breaking into the barber-shop, No. 241 Dock street, last night, and robbing it of two pairs of boots, a lot of towels, etc. He was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing on Friday.

Thomas Williams was charged with being concerned in the robbery of a dwelling-house at Fourth and Girard avenue, some time ago. Owing to the absence of an important witness, the accused was held in $5000 bail for a further hearing on Friday.

John McClay was charged with the theft of two rolls of flannel, valued at $38, from the store of a Mrs. Kate Scholes, No. 1145 Hancock street, on Tuesday a week ago. He was held in $500 bail for a further hearing on Friday next.

William Weldon was accused of being concerned in the stabbing of John Grimes at Eighth and Shippen streets, on the 18th of September last, during a bar-room brawl, Witnesses being absent, he was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing on Friday next.

THE STATE BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Base Ball Association was held this morning at Beach's, on Eighth street, below Market, President E. H. Hayhurst in the chair. Delegates from the following clubs were present:—Athletic, Bachelor, Brandywine, Chesnut Street Theatre, Expert, Intrepid, James Page, Olive, Olympic, Village, Keystone, National, Pastime, Mount Vernon, Awkward, Osceola, Olympic of Pittsburg, and Neptune of Easton. After the transaction of the ordinary routine duty, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—C. C. Hughes, of the Expert Base Ball Club.

First Vice President—W. U. Moyer, of the National Base Ball Club.

Second Vice President—Hugh Dougherty, of the Village Base Ball Club.

Corresponding Secretary—H. V. Swain, of the Olive Base Ball Club.

Recording Secretary—H. R. Heller, of the Olympic Base Ball Club.

Treasurer—E. F. Casey, of the James Page Base Ball Club.

The following were elected delegates to the National Association, which meets in Boston December 8:—John J. Rogers, William Moffatt, and William McKibben.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.—Pere Hyacinthe in his reply to Dr. Prentiss said, "I recognize true Christians in all the Protestant bodies, for I believe that the true Church, embracing all who hold Christ as their Head, is far wider than any earthly organization." We regret that this distinguished Carmelite could not be with us to listen to a subject somewhat analogous, "The Reunion of the Presbyterian Bodies," to be presented by the Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., to-morrow, at the Broad and Green streets Presbyterian Church. The choir, under the control of Professors Crawford and Bishop and the very popular cantatrice, Miss Alexander, have prepared some of their choicest solos and concerted pieces. The entire service, per consequence, will be truly instructive and impressive.

—Instead of a quartette choir, ordinarily in favor in our city churches, the Tabernacle Baptist Church, West Chesnut street, have a well-trained and very efficient Young People's Choir, under the leadership of J. M. Evans, Esq. This choir of beautiful voices will render efficient assistance to-morrow morning in the Thanksgiving services of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

ROBBERIES AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERIES.—Some time during last night the liquor store of William Thompson, at Tenth and Carpenter streets, was entered by the thieves forcing the back shutters, and robbed of $50 in five-cent pieces and ten-cent notes.

About half-past 3 o'clock this morning the residence of Thomas Moxley, on Seventeenth street, near Carpenter, was broken into. The thieves, who broke open the rear shutter, carried off four coats, one pair of boots, and a cap.

Robbers pried the cellar door attached to the liquor store of Hugh Fortieth at Dorrance and Carpenter streets last night, and stole liquor to the amount of $10.

An attempt was made to break into the shoe store of Mrs. Sanders, No. 1536 Market street, by forcing the window shutters. The burglars were scared off.

An attempt was also made to enter the drug store of S. Simes, at Twenty-second and Market streets; but, as in the above case, the operators were frightened away.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A gentleman named McLaughlin, residing in West Philadelphia, was attacked on Monday night and robbed of a gold watch valued at $200 and money amounting to $350. He entered complaint at the Sixth District Police Station. Last night Lieutenant Gerke arrested one J. A. Mansfield, who answered the description given by McLaughlin. On his person was found a pawnticket, which, it is alleged, called for the watch belonging to the complainant. Mansfield will be before Justice Kerr this afternoon.

WALL FELL IN.—The northern wall of the old Patterson bonded warehouse, which has been standing since the destruction of that building in August last, fell this morning. In its descent, the upper part of the building No. 408 Penn street was crushed in. Fortunately that structure was unoccupied.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—The Lieutenant of the First district reported eleven houses which he found open last night. The Lieutenant of the Tenth district also submitted the names of the occupants of eight dwellings, the front doors and windows of which were discovered open during the same time.

CASUALTY.—James Moore, aged 45 years, had both legs broken this morning by being caught under a dagstaff which fell on Almond street wharf. The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A GALE.—There was a terrific gale on the Delaware last night. The waters ran over the wharves, but no serious damage was sustained by any of the shipping.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Gold was very steady to-day, and ranged only from 127⅛ to 127¼, the weakness of Governments in London keeping the market firm. Holders paid from seven to six per cent. to have their balances carried.

"The new Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Charles J. Folger, was at the Sub-Treasury to-day, but is awaiting the result of the official counting of the treasure in the building before assuming the duties of his new position. The following gentlemen have become his bondsmen in the sum of $400,000:—Edwin D. Morgan, John C. Green, John T. Terry, Moses Taylor, John A. Stewart, William H. Macy, James H. Banker and J. Boorman Johnston.

"There was a more active demand for money to-day, particularly after 2 o'clock, when the full legal interest was readily and cheerfully paid. In the earlier part of the day some few loans were made at six per cent. on stocks. The Government dealers were generally supplied at that rate throughout the hours of business. Commercial paper was steady at the rates last quoted. Foreign exchange was firm in the face of a better supply of commercial bills, and the prime bankers continued to ask 109¼ for sixty day and 109¾ for sight sterling.

"The Government market was firmer and higher, owing to the fact that the Government advertises to purchase three millions of bonds to-morrow, the purchases of both Wednesday and Thursday (Thanksgiving) being included in one transaction. The foreign bankers were also reported to be buying small lots, despite the decline of five-twenties in London, where there was a further yielding to-day of a quarter to a half per cent. in the sterling price. The market was steady."

[Received too late for Classification.]

☞ THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE HAS met with such grand success that all Temperance Sections have become full; and a few enterprising young men, with the approval of the Worthy Patron, have started a new Section, called Lincoln Section, No. 10, who will hold a meeting at their Hall, N. W. corner of THIRTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at a quarter of 8 o'clock. The Committee extend a cordial invitation to all friends of the Temperance cause to attend the meeting.

J. J. MILLS, Chairman.
J. W. SOUTHWOOD, Secretary. 11 17 3t

THE ARCH STREET
STATIONERY EMPORIUM,
NAGLE & CO.,
NO. 630.

PARTY, WEDDING, AND SOCIABLE CARDS AND INVITATIONS. 11 5 3mrp

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Charges Against the Naval Paymasters in a Great Degree Unfounded—Paymaster Marcy the Principal Defaulter.

French and Spanish in the Navy—This Afternoon's Quotations by Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Denial of the Charges Made Against the Naval Paymasters.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17. — The statement telegraphed that a number of naval paymasters have been found defaulters is a most outrageous falsehood on that class of gentlemen in the navy. The statement is one part of a systematic attack about to be commenced on the staff officers of the navy by some persons high in naval authority, with a view to affect Congress, if the question of the rights of the line and staff officers comes before it for some legislative action.

The only foundation for any such charge is that a paymaster on the Pacific coast was accused of having used about one hundred thousand dollars of Government money, but as his accounts were not in the process of settlement, nothing definite can be ascertained. Upon being charged with the use of this money the paymaster promptly put in deposit, to the credit of the Government, $101,000, and demanded an investigation.

Paymaster Cahoon has lately been swindled out of a few thousand dollars, and has turned over property to his bondsmen to cover the amount. Mr. Cahoon is very old and feeble, and should be relieved from the service.

Ritualistic Troubles Again.

A ritualistic war has commenced here between the congregation and rector of St. John's Church, one of the oldest and most fashionable Episcopal churches in the city.

Paymaster Marcy's Defalcations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The published statements about navy paymasters being defaulters are greatly exaggerated. Paymaster Marcy, who was on the Pacific coast, is a defaulter to the tune of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, and not four hundred thousand dollars, as announced in the despatch yesterday. Other paymasters who had been accused of being short in their accounts, it is thought will come out all right. These irregularities arise out of the loose manner in which the business in the Navy Department was conducted under Johnson's administration.

The Census Committee.

The Census Committee had a meeting to-day, but has accomplished nothing. It is engaged in a discussion as to the provisions of the bill for taking the census, and there seems to be great diversity of opinion among members. It is thought, however, that some bill will be agreed upon in a day or two, and both report and bill will be ready for presentation soon after the meeting of Congress.

The Peabody Remains.

The Navy Department has information to the effect that the French Government has ordered one of its naval vessels to accompany the English and American men-of-war in bringing home the remains of George Peabody.

French and Spanish in the Navy.

There is a board of officers now in session here examining the proficiency of naval officers in the French and Spanish languages. It is the intention of the Navy Department hereafter to make this a feature of instruction in the navy. All officers sent to Europe and the South Atlantic squadron are expected to have some knowledge of French and Spanish.

FROM NEW YORK.

Money and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Money steady and quiet at 6 and 7c. Discounts unchanged. Governments firm. Gold, 127¼. Stocks opened strong at an advance on yesterday's quotations. Central sold at $1 86½; fell off to $1 85½, when the whole list declined. Pacific Mail is especially weak.

The New Sub-Treasurer.

Charles J. Folger, was installed to-day, General Butterfield introducing him to the assembled clerks. The usual complimentary speeches were made.

The election for directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is now being held.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Cotton quiet; sales of 300 bales at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 8000 barrels State at $4 90@6 00; Western at $4 90@6 50; and Southern at $5 50@10 00. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c., with sales of 59,000 bushels; winter red $1 36@1 37. Corn active and firmer; sales of 59,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 08@1 09. Oats dull at 63@64c. for Western; and 64½@65 for State. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; new mess, $31 25; prime mess, $24 25@25. Lard quiet at 18@18¾c. Whisky firm at $1 12.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 17.—United States Five-twenties opened quiet at 89@89¼.

HAVRE, Nov. 17.—Cotton opened quiet, on the spot and afloat. On the spot, 139f.

ANTWERP, Nov. 17.—Petroleum opened quiet at 61½f. for standard white.

PARIS, Nov. 17—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 71f. 62c.

DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

A List of the New York Custom House Conspirators.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

So many indefinite and unauthorized statements have been made concerning the drawback frauds and those implicated in them that a list of the conspirators, carefully prepared from the official records, may be of value to the public. The interest awakened by the recent developments centres mainly in the case of Deputy Collector Samuel T. Blatchford, not only on account of the weight of evidence against him and of his high social and official standing, but also by reason of the fact that he has so effectually concealed himself that the two detectives who have held, since last week, the warrant for his arrest, have not been able to find him. The United States District Attorney, however, discredits the rumors that Blatchford has fled to Canada, and is confident that he was seen in this city last Saturday evening, and that he is still here. District Attorney Pierrepont intends to proceed against all the conspirators, the Deputy Collector included, to the full extent of the law. On a par with Blatchford, so far as criminal misuse of official position is concerned, according to testimony thus far elicited, stands Francis A. Howard, who was a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington when the principal frauds were committed, and is now a banker in Wall street. He has been indicted for his offenses, and is under $20,000 bail. Charles J. Theriott, who succeeded Blatchford as chief clerk of the Drawback Bureau in the Custom-House, is also indicted and under $10,000 bail, while Hugo Somers, who preceded Blatchford in the same position, and is said to have been the first official connected with these frauds, has since died. Next in culpability to these dishonest officers should be placed the three Caldwells, who made out the fraudulent claims and pocketed two-fifths of the proceeds. James Caldwell is under $10,000 bail, but John S. and Robert B. have fled to Canada. Next to the Caldwells come William H. Whinster, twice indicted, under $20,000 bail, and lying from a third warrant; James T. Wellwood and C. B. Young, hiding from arrest; Charles R. Squires, H. A. Dickinson, George W. Green, and Alexander Grant, Jr., indicted and under $10,000 bail; Romeyn Mulligan and L. L. Laidlaw, under bail in the same amount; Julius H. Mott, indicted and fled to California; Wm. H. Frear, indicted and escaped to Europe; Wm. J. Korn, indicted and under $10,000 bail, and Charles H. Wilson, both of whom have turned State's evidence. There are several others whose cases are under investigation, but the evidence against them is not enough to warrant their arrest or the publication of their names.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 N Pa 7s	84	800 sh Read R	Sat.		48⅛
$500 Leh 6s R Ln	85½	200	do		48⅜
$4000 Pa 6s 1 sc		100	do	Sat.	48⅛
Saturday	102	100	do	2d.	48'44
$1000 do	102	100	do	5d.	48'44
$400 do	102	100	do	2d.	48'44
10 sh Leh Val	53½	100	do	10d.	48'44
3 sh Phila Bk	157½	10 sh Norrist'n R			71

SECOND BOARD.

1123 sh Penna R	53⅛	200 sh Reading R			48⅛
300 sh Leh N St	33¾	100	do	b30.	48⅛
7 sh C & Am R	119¾	100	do		48⅛
300 Leh N St	b60. 34	100	do	b30.	48⅛
100 do	33¾				

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Preparations Against El Disorders in France—Another Kingly Scandal.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Health of General Spinner—Naval Orders.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Elections.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—This morning's papers give the details of the great military preparations now making to guard against disorders during the elections on Sunday.

King Victor Emanuel Morganatically Married.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The *Gaulois*, of this city, to-day announces the morganatic marriage of King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, during his recent illness. It is rumored that he will soon abdicate.

The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—3 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 11⅞@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11¾d. The sales will reach 15,000 bales. Lard, 73s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Commander William N. Jeffers is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered as a member of the Examining Board at Washington to examine officers in French and Spanish. Paymaster Frank C. Cosby is ordered to the Saranak. Second Assistant Engineer James Patterson is ordered to duty at the Naval Station at League Island, Pa.

Health of General Spinner.

General Spinner's health continues to improve, though he has not resumed his official duties.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Jumel Litigation in the Supreme Court.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—In the three suits growing out of the Jumel estate litigation, the Supreme Court to-day awarded an extra allowance of $20,000 for costs to defendants' counsel. The judge took ground that this was of a class of fictitious suits that ought to be stopped.

Observance of Thanksgiving.

An order has been made directing United States courts to be closed to-morrow, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

Jasper Corning, the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24 wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A very fine assortment of Wallets.
Bronze Inkstands, Wostenholm's Knives, etc.
The Improved Parlor Croquet, to be played on any kind of a table, from $6·00 to $8·00.
Scotch Goods in great variety.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wam§ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
A MONOGRAM
Engraved to order and stamped in colors free of charge to those buying $5·00 worth of PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwasmp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET,
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
WILTBERGER'S
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Are warranted equal to any made.
VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMON, CLOVES,
ROSE, NUTMEG,
PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS,
CINNAMON.
Prepared at
A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,
No. 238 North SECOND Street.
Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Blueing clothes. 11 8 mwf3mrp

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
THANKSGIVING AT THE ARCH.
POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE OF
LOST AT SEA,
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 1.
THURSDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18,
Eighteenth representation of
LOST AT SEA,
With all its Grand Features and Great Fire Scene.

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE WEST.

Detention to Travel.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17.—The special train, having on board Generals Sherman, Parker, and others from Washington and Baltimore, having missed connection, will not arrive until 2·30 P. M. The mail boat from Cincinnati, with General Pope and about fifty other officers, grounded at Rising Sun bar, and will not reach the city before dark. Generals Sheridan, Schofield, and others from Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western points, have arrived. The society will, however, meet for business at 1 P. M. at Weizeger Hall.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrest of Freight Thieves in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The recent depredations on the freight on the Boston and Albany Railroad has led to the arrest of Henry Walton, George Heudon, John Walton, Mason Williams, Garway Thomas, Alexander Bowles, Paul Humphries, Frederick Waters, and Richard Thomas, colored men employed in hauling freight. Over one thousand dollars worth of stolen property has been recovered, and a large amount is still missing. The parties were held for trial.

FROM NEW YORK.

Swedes for our Railways.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17